Clerk of Courts

# The Union and Eastern Journal.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 20.

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MARCUS WATSON, Printer.

## Agricultural.

### CULTURE OF CARROTS.

We do not know of any other root crop that appears to be so well adapted to our climate and circumstances as carrots.—Doubtless, the common turnip, so extensively grown in Great Britain, draws less on the soil than carrots; and, where climate is suitable, affords a better means of enriching a farm. For this reason, we would do all in our power to extend the cultivation of turnips, ruta bagas, &c., but at the same time, we must admit that they do not appear to be so well adapted to this climate as the carrot; and they certainly are far inferior in nutritive quality. Carrots require much more labor in weeding, and must be sown earlier and at a busier season than the turnips and ruta bagas. Nevertheless, carrots are an exceedingly valuable root crop, and no farmer should be without a considerable plat of them. As a condiment for horses, there is nothing equal to them, and while we cannot agree with those who consider a bushel of carrots equal in nutritive value to a bushel of oats, or with the learned Professor who asserts that, because carrots contain pectic acid, they gelantize the food in the stomach of a horse, and make it more easily assimilable, yet, as an auxiliary food for horses and milch cows, carrots, and indeed most other roots, are of much more value than the simple amount of nutritive matter they contain would indicate.

A deep, rich, mellow, loamy soil,—not too heavy, and yet containing sufficient clay to enable it, when well tilled, to resist an ordinary drouth,—is admirably adapted for carrots. From 20 to 40 loads of well rotted manure per acre should be spread upon the land in the spring, and incorporated with the soil as much as possible, *before plowing*, with the cultivator or harrow. Then plow it under as deep as the nature of the soil will warrant. Let four hands follow the team, and rake in to the furrow any manure that may be left uncovered, leaving the surface clean and smooth.

The ground should be sown soon after it is plowed, while moist, in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be pressed on the seed by treading or rolling. If this is done, and the seed is soaked 48 hours in tepid water, and then dried with plaster, till it will separate readily, before sowing, the difficulty of deficient germination, which many complain of, will be avoided. If sown by hand, 4lbs. of seed per acre is the usual quantity; if with a drill, 2 lbs. will be sufficient. In the former case, the land should be marked out with a marker made for the purpose, and the seed be covered with a rake.

In this vicinity, carrots should be sown as early in May as the season will allow. If the weather is favorable, they will be up and ready for the first hoeing in about three weeks. The hoe should then be passed lightly through between the rows to kill the weeds. This is very important. Much labor of weeding afterwards will be saved by thus destroying the weeds before they have full possession of the ground. The stirring of the soil also helps the growth of the carrots. In ten days hoe again, weed the rows, and thin out the carrots if too thick. After two weeks, hoe deep, weed and thin out the carrots to four or five inches apart in the rows, and the work is complete for the season. E. S. HAYWARD of Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., a very successful carrot grower, adopts this system of management. We were over his farm during the severe drouth of last season, and his carrot crop was growing in fine luxuriousness, apparently suffering no injury from the drouth. The land was entirely free from weeds the hoe was passed through the rows frequently, and doubtless this constant stirring of the soil had much to do in mitigating the effects of dry weather. Mr. H. averages about 1000 bushels of carrots per acre. He says "these is no crop the farmer can raise that pays so well, or yields so much good feed for stock."

Experiments were made with artificial manures on carrots on the State Farm of Massachusetts last year. The manure was apportioned according to its cost, each acre being dressed with twelve dollars' worth. The result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barn yard manure, | 743 bu. per acre. |
| Guano, | 660 |
| Potash, | 628 |
| DeBurg's superphosphate of lime, | 586 |
| Mapes' "improved," do, | 572 |
| Reservoir manure, | 540 |

The report does not inform us what kind of guano was used, but we suppose it to be Peruvian. Good Peruvian guano sown broadcast on the land after it is plowed, and cultivated in, thoroughly incorporating it with the soil, is unquestionably an excellent manure for carrots. A good superphosphate, *in addition to* rich, well rotted barnyard manure, is recommended. One great advantage of artificial fertilizers for such crops as carrots, onions, &c., is that they are free from weeds and act quick.—*Country Gent.*

### BEST HARDY GRAPES.

The best hardy grape for this state north of 42°, is the Isabella,—provided it can be trained on the south side of a wall or building or other warm place and be kept properly summer pruned. Judicious pruning will hasten the ripening at least one or two weeks earlier than by neglected pruning. The *Clinton* is a very hardy free-growing vine, but the grape is rather small, and of of second-rate quality. The *Diana* is about two weeks earlier than the Isabella, hardy, as large as the Clinton, and far better in quality. The *Concord*, a new sort, is also very hardy, a free grower, bearing very large and exceedingly showy bunches, of good quality; but not equal in flavor to the Isabella and Diana. It is said to be even earlier than the Diana, which we question, but it will undoubtedly prove a very valuable sort for all the northern portions of the Union, especially for marketing. The *Elsinburg* is an excellent hardy grape but quite small.

For vineyard planting, where each vine is trained to a stake, 1500 to 2000 vines are required for an acre. A fewer number is needed for trellis training. The Isabella and Clinton are usually sold at $12 or $15 per hundred, and probably lower by the thousand; the Diana for about one dollar each, and the Concord at three dollars—too high for vineyard planting at present. All may be had of most of the principal nurserymen. Dr. R. T. Underhill, of Croton Point, N. Y. deals largely in Isabella vines, and furnishes minute practical directions to purchasers.

The soil should be deep, loose, and very rich—properly subsoiling, and manuring by very thorough intermixture, would cost fifty to a hundred dollars per acre. The vines are planted in spring. The pruning and management we have already described in an article published a few weeks since.

### Farm Work For May.

We have now come to the important season of putting seeds into the soil and watching their progress. May is an important month. May, is New England is the month for planting. April is the usual time to sow the spring grams, but May invites us to plant the summer crops and prepare for tillage.

Potatoes should be planted early for they are not so liable to rot. They bear a high price, but we must save enough for planting. We still have hopes that the rot will not appear this season, but if it should, we may save enough to remunerate us at the present prices.

Corn is the important crop of the whole country. Corn is a native and never fails but in the cold summers. Corn is good as a green crop, and good for keeping long on the ear. Corn yields more per acre than any crop, And is as sure to yield well as the turnips is in England.

Therefore we cannot be too careful of this important item in our list of planting material. Seed corn requires no preparation. It is not like wheat, liable to rust and smut, and requiring a thorough cleansing before it is committed to the earth. The seed should be kept on the cob till the time of planting. If shelled in the fall or winter and placed in a barrel or other close cask, it will not vegetate. But there is no trouble with seeding when the seed is kept free on the cob.

As to manuring and management there has been some change of opinion among farmers in this quarter within fifty years. Many now think that in warm soils, suitable for corn, it is better to spread the manure equally over the ground and bury it with the plough or harrow, than put a shovel into each hill. For when the whole is put in the hill there will be more corn-stalk than corn.

Beans are becoming a more important article than in former years. Dry white beans, of good quality, have commanded much higher prices within a few years, than in former days. They make a very fashionable dish, and no gentleman now apologizes to a friend that has nothing better for dinner than baked pork and beans.

Garden vegetables are important to families in the country. Peas may be sown in April, but the early crops produce so little that we are not well repaid for planting. Peas of later groth serve to make salted meat agreeable, and as this is cheaper than the fresh bits from the carts, and probably more wholsome, there should be a strict attention paid to the garden. Asparagus, beans, turnips, squashes, cucumbers, and a variety of little herbs are gathered from a good garden.

Tillage is important in field and garden culture. Deep plowing or spading in gardens, where root crops are grown, is more important than in fields devoted to corn or beans. Frequent stirring of the surface of tillage grounds brings moisture to the surface in dry weather, while it serves to dry the soil that is too wet, in case the operation is performed after the surface water is drained off.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

TREE AND TREE PLANTING, Mr. E. Nichols writes from Dover, Bereau county, Ill., to the Prairie Farmer, as follows.

Transplanting evergreens is the bugbear. Understood it is not difficult. They are generally killed by deep planting and the want of mulching—the want of leaves from the woods or half-decayed straw, or tan, or something of the kind to keep the ground moist. Prepare the ground deep if you have time; take the hemlock or red cedar, spread the roots nicely on the smooth surface, cover three fourths of an inch deep, put on four inches of moist leaves and confine with brush—few will die. Shade during the first summer. A bush full of leaves, set on the south side, is best.

The nursery man must do his duty. He must take the trees up well, and direct that the roots be kept moist, and not exposed a minute to sun or air until planted. In the absence of moss or wet leaves, a wet sheet may be put immediately around the tops.—If we go to the woods for evergreens we must act the nurseryman ourselves.

SOAP VERSUS HENS AND CROWS. Mr. Levi D. Cowles of this place, informs us that he and his brother, Chester Cowles, having thoroughly tried the soaking of seed corn in soap over night and rolling in plaster before planting, as a means of securing quick and vigorous growth and as a remedy against crows and hens, and he says that nothing will give the corn a better start, and that neither hens nor crows will touch the corn when so tasted. We have often heard of this before. The Messrs. Cowles say it is postively so.—*Amherst, (Ms.) Farmer.*

## Miscellaneous.

### Our Old Church and its Congregation.

No calm in all the world is so profound and holy as that which rests in the soul on a quiet Sabbath morning in the country.—Everything partakes of it. The birds do not sing loudly; the winds do not wail harshly; the trees shake their branches quietly and with a musical murmur. The sky seems nearer the earth, and the sunshine falls with a softness and balmy sweetness that tells of heaven.

Possibly a townsman might not feel it thus; but even the dweller in cities cannot altogether escape the influence of the quiet which reigns everywhere; and surprised and awed by the stillness to which he is unaccustomed, his soul gradually, but certainly yields to the holy spell which is over all the world around him.

We rise at the usual hour, and breakfast separately. I do not think we have taken coffee together, at home, on a Sunday, once in two years. If there is company at the Hall, they find their way to the breakfast room, at their own hour, and take care of themselves during the day. But Joe and myself always meet on the lawn after breakfast, and usually stroll a little way from the house into the wood, and sit on the grass, or on the rock seat near the river-side, and talk quietly, in a lower tone than other days. One habit we have that may be mentioned; it is, never to appear in dressing gowns or slippers, or in a careless dress, on a Sunday, at any hour.

Towards the church time we hear the sound of the village bell chiming musically across the forest and over the farms; and at the regular hour the horses stand saddled before the door, and the carriage, if there is any one to use it, and we ride slowly down the avenue. Sometimes we do not ride, but walk the few miles to the village, and then we leave the road, and find our way among the flowers and along the brooksides, not loitering, but hastening through paths to the most beautiful scene of all—the village congregation.

If we ride, it is along the country road, half way through the forest, and the remainder by fields of grain or waving grass. Wagon load after wagon load of the females in the congregation pass along the same track. The long farm wagons, each holding three or four seats, with six or eight persons, are never used except on Sunday, or of an afternoon visit on a week day.

There is a remarkable uniformity in the dresses of all the different people that you see in these vehicles. Black silk dresses abound among the elderly ladies, and pure white muslins the prevailing style for the children and girls. The young ladies, and the matronly young wives of farmers, have a peculiar style of bonnot and shawl, from which few vary; while the men, young and old, are attired in the same heavy cloth dress coats, with high thick collars, which push their hair to the tops of their heads and destroy the equilibrium of their hats.

Each party we pass greets us pleasantly, and we exchange inquiries about the families, and family affairs, and part without a good bye, or even a bow, for are we not all on a pilgrimage together, and all going to the same house?

The bell is tolling as we enter the long village street, and each little white gate is thrown open for the exit of a small company, dressed in gayer apparel than the farmers wear. We enter the church door reverently. May it never be otherwise.

That old church is the holiest spot on earth to us; and those square pews are the dearest resting-places for our weary bodies and souls that we shall ever find this side of Heaven.

We were children together, Joe Willis and I, and our fathers and mothers used to sit in those pews adjoining each other; and Joe and I held whispered consultations under the curiously-elevated rail that separated us. There lay the very books they had used; the cushion, now old and faded, but still the same; the pulpit unchanged in any particular, even to its high sounding-board, and the window, half in each pew, was there, with the same old sunshine stealing in on us during sermon time. Outside the window was evidence of change. There lay the sleeping congregation, except only those who were buried in the north graveyard, and the old pastor reposed with his people.

Across the church was the seat occupied by Judge Wills, until the death of Joe's father, when the Judge took his pew. There in the olden time, we used to see on Sabbath mornings the saint-like face of Ellen Willis, now gone to God, and there we used at times to hear, above all the congregation, the music of her bird-like voice, soaring away before her to the Heaven she was approaching. There under the pulpit, we have deposited the forms of those we loved, and thence have carried them out, father, mother, brother and sister, (and dearer than all these,) to their rest in the burial ground.

I say that church is the holiest place on earth to us. Could it be otherwise? There were other scenes to make it holier still;—scenes when the soul had wings to penetrate the distance that separates us from Heaven—eyes to behold clearly the glories that now visit us but faintly in dreams—and power to feel somewhat the breadth and depth of that love which sustained our lost ones, every one, in the trial of the dark heur.

And were they not sustained? When the night of gloom gathered around them, was there not some good hand to guide them, some life-giving voice to cheer them, some stout arm that they could lean upon? Else how was it that without fear and trembling, they all entered the unknown country, and spoke words of cheer, and promise, and joy, even when the cloud received them out of sight?

Blessed be the memory of the old church forevermore.

Blessed, too, be the memory of the old pastor. Mr. Winter was a man of God.—For fifty years he walked before that people in meekness and gentleness, but with all the dignity of his holy profession. I can see him now as when I saw him last, his white locks flowing down over his shoulders, his calm eyes resting on mine with a look of deep affection; and I hear the voice, full of love, wherewith he gave his solemn benediction to the departing boy.

Good old man! When I am weary of the vanity of the world, when I incline to doubt the existence of true holiness, when I am disappointed, harrassed, and ready to yield—I remember him, who, after four score years of suffering, of wandering and homelessness, was a calmy confident of the truth of God and His eternal rest, as if he had but yesterday come from that home and were now returning.

His voice was clear and full even at 80.—It trembled sometimes, but with emotion, not with weakness, His step was feeble for many years, and on a Sunday afternoon I have known him to enter the chancel instead of ascending the pulpit stair; then his voice sounded greater depths in his hearers' hearts than at other times, for they felt how soon the old man must go.

One morning he was too feeble to preach. It was the last day that I ever saw him in the church, for I left home shortly afterwards, and was absent for a long time, wandering up and down the world. He drove up to the door in his low wheeled gig, and feebly alighted, while George Stevens, the son of a wealthy farmer in the congregation, took care of the horse, and elder Mr. Stevens gave him an arm as he reached the ground. He entered the church with a slow and heavy step. But as he crossed the threshold his form grew erect; he lifted his hat reverently from his head, and looked with a bright eye up to the ceiling of the old house, while the inspiration of the place spread a flood of sunshine over his weather-beaten countenance.

He needed no help down the long aisle, for the strength he had so suddenly acquired sustained him thus far. But as he approached the altar, where he had offered Sabbath sacrifice morning and evening thro' so many long years, he seemed again to feel his mortality. Reaching out his hand feebly to the rail that enclosed the chancel, he supported himself on it, and appeared for a moment about to fall, but at length he gained a chair. His eyes roved over the congregation, resting finally on a spacious pew on his right, where sat the old men who had been his counsellors and assistants since he was young. One of them, Solomon Pierson, understood his wish, and appreached him. To him the pastor communicated his inability to preach, and after a few moments' consultation, Solomon resumed his seat, and Mr. Winter rose and offered prayer.

In those days we had no choir, but the preceptor, whose seat Mr. Winter occupied that day, stood near his side and sang, while with one voice, the whole congregation joined; and there was never such music in any other place on earth, such a fervent outpouring of heart and soul, as was in the old church that morning.

But now Mr. Winter arose and spoke to the people. "He had thought," he said, "to have addressed them that morning some words of faith and promice, which had reached his heart with much force as he meditated on the events of which that day was the anniversary! Then, for the first time, it occurred to many present that this was the day for his annual sermon, since it was the date of his installation, fifty one years before. "There were not many there," he continued, "who remembered that day." He saw but four persons in the church who could recall its incidents; and only one was present who took part in the proceedings.—And here he turned toward an old man on his left, and with deep emotion uttered one sentence in the hearing of us all that impressed itself on my mind indelibly. "They are all gone, my friend, and the churchyard congregation is well nigh full. Let us go to them." And he paused and bowed his head very low; and before he lifted it, a fear came upon that entire congregation, lest he should never speak to them again.

A sob broke the stillness. It came from his son Phillip's pew; and the old pastor turned his eyes fondly towards it, and then to his people, and, in a few words told them to go home, for he could not preach that day, and might never preach again. But he bade them remember so long as they lived, his last words to them; and then his eye kindled and his head was uplifted, and his form grew erect, and he looked up steadily, as if through the little semicircular window in the gable of the church he could see that whereof he spoke; and now, in a pure voice that rose solemnly avove the deep hush that prevailed, he said aloud, "I knew that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."

Many years after that Sabbath morning, I was in lordly hall, in the midst of an assembly of noble men and fair ladies; and for the pleasure of the throng, a singer, worshipped by one half of Europe, was to pour out her melody. I had never heard her, and like the rest, I waited in profound silence for her utterance. That scene is before me now;—the gorgeous hall, the magnificence of apparel, the heavy tapestries, the splendid appointments, the oppression of princely presence. At length her voice was heard—low, bird like, unutterably sweet; and it thrilled through the hearts of those who listened, till unchecked tears gave evidence of the power of melody. That opening note was all that I heard; for as she glided through the magnificent strains with which Handel has clothed that sublime passage, my spirit fled to the old church in the vilage, and I was listening the last words I ever heard there from the lips of the old pastor.

Blessed be his memory? And blessed too, be the memory of those who were his friends and companions, his counsellors and supporters. Of Solomon Peirson I have spoken. He has gone to his reward. So, too, has William Denton, a good and an honest man. We can never enter the church again without thinking of him. He was never tall, and in his old age, he was so bent down as to seem almost deformed. He used to come into church by the middle aisle, and always paused a moment after he entered, in silent prayer. Then, with a quaint swing of his body, and an eye singularly turned toward the pulpit, he would walk up and take his seat in the elder's pew, and sit there, motionless as a statute, until the benediction.

He was a man of pecular intellectual power, and had accomplished more reading and study than all the rest of the congregation together.

William Benton has long ago joined the congregation in the graveyard, and rests in hope with his wife Alice.

John MacLean was another of the elders, who died when I was but a boy. He was a stern, harsh man, one of a class, I am thankful to say, now almost extinct. Religion with him was a duty, and not a pleasure. It could scarcely be called bigotry, but it had no grace or beauty. It lent no gentleness to the man, gave no tinge of heaven to his soul. On the contrary, he who would otherwise have been a harmless, inoffensive being, became a terror to the young, and almost an enemy to the old.—He had no friends, no allies in life, but walked undisturbed along his own path, proud of his own professed humility. No one had fault to find with htm, and none were ever heard to speak well of him.

The iron banded and iron hearted farmer was advancing towards the prime of life, when his wife died, leaving him four sons, who grew up to be strong men, and were married and settled on farms near the village. Not many years afterwards he married a slight, pale girl in a distant city.—There was mystery about the matter; and it was said that she was poor, and had married him for a home and a support, not for love. Others thought it was not so, and that she loved him. Certain it is that in the few years she lived with him, harsh, cold and stern as he was, she had learned to love him with all the trusting faith of a woman. It was a beautiful picture in the life of the hard man, that clinging love of his young wife, and like all very beautiful things, it soon faded, for she died.

But even this affliction served only to harden his features and his heart. She left him two children, a son and a daughter, whom he brought up with iron rule. They were like flowers blooming out among rocks, those two children springing up into youth with all their natural beauty, and purity, and freshness of character unchanged, and almost unaffected by the stern subjection under which they were kept.

Allan was a slightly formed boy, with a keen, quick, black eye, and a thoughtful cast of countenance. Jessie, the youngest, was like him, but maidenly and beautiful. They used to walk down the road under the elm row, every Sunday morning to the church, and sit together in the corner pew behind that in which their father sat in frowning gloom. After her mother's death, Jessie shed many tears and was very lonesome, for John Maclean was not a man to win love from his children. They feared him, and had none of that affection for him which makes a home happy. They trembled when he came in, for he seldom spoke pleasant words, and usually found fault with Jessie and scolded Allan, and sat gloomily before the fire all the evening. At nine o'clock he called all the household in for prayers, and then saw that every light in the house was out before he retired.

One night, when the bell rang for prayers, all were present but Allan, and he was not to be found. Jessie professed ignorance of his whereabouts, and none of the servants had seen him since dark. A frown gathered on the Elder's face as he commenced, and his voice was more harsh than usual.

While he was yet reading, Allan entered and took his seat in silence. His father paused and looked at him.

"Where have you been till this time?"

"I have been at Mr. White's, sir, spending the evening."

Now Mary White was one of the prettiest girls in the neighborhood, and a smile passed over Jessie's face at this explanation. But a smile during prayer time was an unpardonable offence, and the anger of the parent decended on both of them in tones of thunder.

Allan had long been growing impatient of his father's severity, and his condition now bordered on madness. He rose from his chair while his father was speaking. His face was pale, and his eye fleshed wildly. He walked across the room to Jessie, stooped low and kissed her, with a 'Good-bye, Jessie, and without glancing towards his father, who sat motionless, with surprise, walked swiftly out of the door. Maclean, pale and terror-stricken, rushed from the house, calling' Allan, Allan,' but received no answer.

Through many a dreary year John Maclean called his wandering son, but he returned to him no more.

Jessie was left most sad of all that her selfish brother should have so forgotten her. And the fire blazed on the hearth through five winters and five times the spring flower bloomed on the bank of the stream at the foot of the garden, and Jessie Maclean was twenty-one, and very lovely.

But the hour had come for John Maclean to enter the scenes he had so long spoken of. True to his life, his deathbed was calm and confident. He had been somewhat changed by Allan's departure, and Jessie had once or twice surprised him in tears.—His treatment of her, too, was in a measure kinder, but the world saw nothing to indicate that he was not the same stern man.

It was an evening in summer, and the clergyman who had been his pastor many years, stood by his side, and Jessie knelt at his feet. His large hand, now pale and thin, lay outside the sheet, and his gray hair, carefully combed back from his forehead, floated over the pillow. He had sent for his children, and they were coming.—One by one they entered his room, and stood around his bed. The twilight gathered around them, and the Elder's voice broke the stillness.

It was softer than ever before, and they said it trembled as he spoke of days long past. He recounted much of his life, telling them of its trials, doubts, and difficulties and spoke penitentially of his errors. Most of all he longed to see Allan, who came not; and having charged his children solemnly for their future lives, he prayed earnestly for his wandering son. His voice grew fainter and fainter, and more and more broken, and at length ceased entirely. An hour passed, during which he seemed to sleep heavily. Then the sounds of a horse's feet were heard, coming swiftly towards the house, and he woke suddenly, and staring wildly in Jessie's face, said, 'Tell Allan I blessed him,'—and a shiver passed through his giant limbs, and he died.

A moment afterwards Allan entered and threw himself down by the bedside; but there was no mistaking the countenance of death, and deep silence reigned in the room, broken at length by Allan's sobs.

It was dark; but Jessie felt her way along the bedside to Allan, and knelt by him, and put her arms around his neck and whispered, 'He blessed you, Allan; and Allan thanked God audibly; and the two wept together while the pastor prayed.

The bell tolled sixty-nine in the solemn night time, and all the people knew by the passing bell that John Maclean had gone from among them. Old men woke and turned restlessly, and were afraid to sleep again, and rose, and sat at their windows till the morning dawned, watching the clouds that drifted across the stars. It was strange, unpleasantly strange, to think of John Maclean as dead and standing before God. Children crept from their rooms to their mothers' doors, and asked who was dead; and hearing that it was the gaunt and harsh old man, rejoiced stealthily and slept more soundly for the relief they felt. No one wept for him but Jessie; and even her tears were soon dried.

A week afterwards Allan and Jessie left the village together. They had some difficulty with the elder brothers, but Allan impetuously silenced them, and took his sister away with hrm. Years passed, and no one heard of them, and the village changed, and the church grew older.

One autumn day a hearse entered the village, followed by a single carriage. They passed down the street to the church, and a servant left them to inquire for the sexton. He was easily found and, with his aid, a coffin was lifted from the hearse, carried up the aisle, and placed under the pulpit.—Shortly afterwards the sexton was seen digging a grave by the side of Elder Maclean's and old Mrs. Bavey, who lived across the street, at once divined the truth. Putting on her shawl and bonnet, she walked across to the church door, and entered. Two men and a lady were kneeling by the coffin of a child. Jessie Maclean had brought her first daughter to sleep by the side of its stern grandfather.

Her husband and brother, with herself, were the mourners. Slowly and after the usual custom, the people began to fill the church; and the clergyman, who had been sent for, came up the aisle. The elder brothers had left the village two years before. The prayers were said, and there were many tears shed; and then they laid the coffin in the grave, and the people dispersed.

"Will you go with us, Allan?" said the husband of Jessie. Allan stood at the head of his father's long grave, looking steadily down at the grass above it.

Will you go with us, Allan? he repeated, but without reply.

"Come, Allan, come," said he at length, seizing his arm.

"Robert, promise to bury me here."

"It shall be so."

Grasping each other's hand, they strode rapidly to the carriage, whither Jessie tearfully followed them, and they drove away.

I have met Allan frequently, of late years, in the city; and Jessie sometimes comes to the village but Allan, never. In the church in the city, one Sunday not long ago, I sat by her side, and, starting up from a dreamy listlessness, I was for an instant carried back to the old church in the olden time, and turned my eye swiftly around half fearing that John Maclean had seen me sleeping. But I saw only the cold, calm face of Allan, who sat near me; and looking up at the lofty roof, and around at the stained windows and then at Jessie's face again, I realized how far away was the boyhood that I dreamed of.

It is such memories as these that throng around the old church. Sometimes I dream of it at night, and in my visions see eyes that have closed long ago, and cheeks that blush no more. Sometimes in a deep sleep, after toil, I hear, as in former days, a brave old psalm of the covenanters sung to a grand tune, and as I listen I separate the voices, as I used to do in the old church—and at length the sound grows fainter and holier, and holier and fainter, as if it were floating away to heaven. I listen and awake.—Still receding, yet still more heavenly, I hear those voices in such songs as seraphs sing, until at length they soar away in the far off harmonies that the freed spirit alone is capable of hearing.

What wonder that the old church seems like a sacred place; or that, when we enter it on a calm summer morning, and sit in the old pew that is so lonesome now, we should be lost in such memories as these?

We have a younger pastor since the death of Mr Winter, and, as he rises to open the service, we wake from our communion with old times and listen with due reverence to the voice of prayer. The village choir, aided by an organ of not too great force, make pleasant music, and the sermon is heard by an attentive congregation. The open windows let in clear, rich air, from under the shadow of the trees around the church. Sometimes a stray bird enters and flutters across the ceiling, and dashes out again. Often a bee is seen buzzing and humming around the walls, and sometimes a commotion among the children indicates that a wasp has fallen into a pew and startled them.

At length the service is ended, and the pastor remains in the pulpit until all but a few of the congregation have left; then he descends and holds a brief conversation with those that remain, and joins his wife and child, who wait him in their pew near the pulpit; they walk out together, and down the street, bowing to the people as they pass through the crowd at the door, where the wagons are standing, and where the ladies are talking awhile before they separate.—*Owl Creek Letters.*

### Religious Denominations of the U. S.

We often hear it said, that, if there were fewer religious denominations in the United States, there would be sufficient church accommodations for everybody. This argument is a particular favorite with a certain class of persons, when they are solicited to subscribe for the erection of houses of worship, but in the face of this round assertion, there are, in the entire country, with its population of 26,000,000, church accommodations for only 14,000,000. Allowing 3,000,000 for children too young to go to church, it follows that one-third of the entire population have no church to go to, even if they are so disposed.

The number of religious sects in the United States, are twenty, without counting the Chinese Budhists in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices of worship is about 36,000, capable of accommodating, as we have seen, 14,000,000 of people. The total value of the church property, held by these twenty denominations, is nearly $90,000,000, in exact numbers $86,416,639. The average value of each church and its appurtences is $2,400. These facts, which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is, that there is too much wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterians. The first has church accommodations for over 4,000,000 of worshippers: in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than 3,000,000, and the Presbyterians for more than 2,000,000. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational, the fifth Episcopalian, and the sixth Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not always follow this proportion, however. The Methodists for example, while they can accommodate but twice as many worshippers as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Roman Catholics—though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principle sects, that which has smallest edifices for worship, is the Methodist, and those which have the largest, are the Unitarians and Dutch Reformed. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next the Mennonite. There are no less than fifty-two Tunker churches, and 35,000 worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city have accommodations for about 300,000 or but little more than one hundredth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist, which is set down in the census tables at $14,936,671. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which in number of churches stands fifth, ranks third for its church property being estimated at $13,261,970. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,382; and the fifth the Roman Catholic, $8,973,838; and the sixth the Congregational, $7,973,962. Of these various sects, the two which sympathize the most in doctrine, are Congregationalists and Presbyterians—both adhering to the Westminister Catechism, and differing only in their form of Government, the one being Republican, the other Democratic.—Together these two sects have over 6,000 churches, can seat nearly 3,000,000 of worshippers, and hold church property to the value of more than $22,000,000,

The sect whose average value of property ranks highest, is the Unitarian. Next comes the Dutch Reformed, and the next the Jewish. The Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians follow in the order named. Of the leading denominations, the Methodists stand the lowest on the list, and the Baptists next, while the Presbyterians and Congregationalists hold a middle place. —*Phil. Ledger.*

THE PUZZLED PIG. One of our western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into his cornfield, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was made next to drive out the animal by the same way that she entered; but of course without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings, and posting himself one night in a fence corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log outside the field, and emerge at the other end, within the enclosure. "Eureka!" he cried, "I have you now, old lady." Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, so to arrange the log—it being very crooked—that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again.—"Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field from whence she started, is too ludicrous to be described! She looked this way, then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to her original starting place—and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that all was right, she again entered the log. On emerging once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short angry grunt of disappointment and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run: nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field." She seemed to have a "superstition" concerning the spot.

### Curious Facts in the Census.

On looking over the "Compendium of the Census," we discover some interesting facts, which we lay before our readers.

The remarkable equality in the number of males and females, which is said to exist in the world, is strikingly illustrated in a table of the number of each sex, of which the particular States of their nativities have been ascertained. The male is 6,546,375; the female 6,558,136, which gives the latter about 11,000 majority in an aggregate of 13,000,000. But in the total population of the United States, the number of females is about *twenty-fifth less* than that of the males

These figures apply only to the whites. Among the free colored population a greater difference is observable. Of 434,495 of the latter, there are nearly 20,000 more females than males.

With regard to the slave population, the numbers of each sex are even more closely equal than those of the whites. The total of males is 1,602,525; and of females 1 601,878—showing a difference of only 700 in an aggregate of 3,000,000.

This remarkable equality of members in measure necessitates a similar equality in regard to ages, and conclusively settles the question that women, as a general thing, are not *younger* than men.

The State of New York contains about one-eighth of the population of the Union, and Pennsylvania one-tenth.

The smallest places in the United States are Harris, Essex county, Vt., having a population of eight; Averill, in the same county, with a population of seven; and Liberty, in Keokuk county, Iowa, with a population of five.

There are nearly 4,000,000 dwelling houses in the United States.

The number of clergyman in the country is nearly 27,000; that of the lawyers 24,000.

The largest exclusive class of persons is that of the farmers, numbering nearly 2,300,000. The editors number 2,300; the artists, 2,000; the butchers nearly 18,000; and the blacksmiths nearly 100,000.

In the census report there is a total of about 36,000 churches.

There are 6,000,000 of milch cows in the country. This number will afford an average of one cow to every four persons.

The number of scholars who attend public schools is 3,354,000; and those who attend private schools 263,000. The number of teachers in the former is 95,000; and in the latter 12,260.

The total number of persons in the United States, over twenty years of age, who cannot read and write, is nearly a million. Of these 200,000 are foreigners.

The number of daily newspapers in the country is 254; of weekly, nearly 2000. A singular fact with regard to these presents itself. The census reports only 1500 editors! This is the more pallid, when it is known that it takes several editors to make one paper! The fact, however, that large numbers of editors are also proprietors of their journals, and are put down in the census as the latter and not as the former, explains the apparent incongruity.

The volume of the census is a store-house of curious and interesting facts to any one who will take the trouble to persue its various tables of statistics.

WHICH IS BEST? A pound of *butter* now costs from 30 to 40 cents—and a gallon of excellent *sugar house syrup* can be bought for 40 cents. That the latter is the most economical all will allow—that it is the most healthy for family use to those who have a Yankee taste, none will dispute.—Many prefer it without regard to the economy. There is nearly as much nutriment in a pound of syrup as in a pound of butter—one, however, costs about twelve times as much as the other.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

☞ Editing a newspaper is like making a fire. Everybody supposes he can do it "a little better than anybody else." We have seen people doubt their fitness for apple peddling, driving oxen, or counting lath but in all our experience we yet never met with the individual who did not think he could "double the circulation" of any paper in two months. —*Exchange paper.*

☞ A new idea with regard to the cholera was stated a short time since by an American physician. He maintains that sores of any kind will act as a preventive to the cholera. He accordingly recommends that on the appearance of the cholera all persons shall be inoculated by caustic issue. The idea has been lately tested in St. Petersburg with very satisfactory results.

THE UNION
AND
Eastern Journal.

Biddeford, Friday Morning, May 18, 1855.

## THE FALSE CHARGE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT.

The editor of the Democrat meets our denial of the charge made in his last issue "that the editor of the Union has, after *repeated trials*, got himself into the K. N. club," and our request for the name of the person upon whose authority the false statement was made, as follows:

"The statement that the above extract from the Democrat of last week, contains "a gross untruth," must, we think, be understood in the same sense as many other statements put forth by Know-Nothings. It is quite possible that the editor of the Union got into "Shebogan Hall," or the K. N. club, *the very first time* he presented himself at the door and made the proper signal for admission there; it may be possible that he did not make *personal* application for election into that club, till the very time when his application was successful; but what is done for a person by others, is very properly regarded in many cases as his own act. If the editor of the Union seeks to convict us of falsehood upon a mere quibble of his own, he will fail of his object."

The editor of the Democrat resorts to evasion and equivocation to get rid of this subject. We purposely framed our denial of his most offensive and untrue charge, in such a manner as to give him an opportunity of making either a manly retraction, or of relieving himself of the imputation of bearing false witness, by making public the name of the person upon whose authority he made the charge. He has done neither, but in framing his reply, acts even more dishonorable than he did at first, for without a shadow of evidence, he falsely insinuates that we have availed ourselves of a quibble to get rid of the charge. It is a base and cowardly way of injuring another, more reprehensible than downright lying, for it adds base inuendo to the meanness of falsehood.

The charge originally made was that "the editor of the Union *himself*, made repeated trials to get into a K. N. club," that is, these repeated trials were made by the editor of the Union *himself*, not that they were made by others to get him in. This was the charge we met with a flat denial. It was explicit, and the denial equally so. The editor of the Democrat, instead of meeting it, endeavors to escape the imputation of bearing false witness, by charging the responsibility of these trials upon third persons, and strives to hold us responsible for their acts, although he says "it is quite possible that he [we] never made personal application for election into that club, and till that time, when his [our] application was successful;" and, continues he, "but what is done for a person by others, is very properly regarded in some cases, as his own act." We admit this, were it a fact that these acts were brought home to our knowledge, were made by our consent, but unless they were so, no such responsibility could attach. We never asked or desired any one to present our name for election to a K. N. club, and the quibble of the editor of the Democrat only shows his meanness and cowardly slander in a still more glaring light. Such shuffling and equivocation as is contained in the reply, coupled with the denial to give the name of the "reliable evidence," justifies the use of severe, and, to us, unusual language, and authorizes us to hold him responsible for the coining and circulation of a falsehood which he neither sustains himself or gives the authority of others therefor, in the eyes of the community he must bear the responsibility, and take the odium of having violated that express command of God, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

So much in relation to the charge as originally made. The editor, in transferring the charge to others, attempts to vindicate himself by saying this:—

"What we mean to assert—and that upon what we consider reliable evidence—is, that the name of the editor of the Union was more than once presented to the K. N. club, before he was admitted. We do not know, nor is it essential to the truth of our statement—whether his name was presented at his special request, or whether some of his friends took the responsibility to present it. The application was at first *voted down*; but subsequently he was admitted—and *how* he was then admitted, one of our correspondents will inform the reader."

The "reliable evidence," who is he!—If anybody, it must be some miserable scoundrel who has been kicked out of decent company, perhaps expelled from the K. N. club, for disclosing matters which he was bound in honor to keep secret—a perjured man, without character or manliness. The editor of the Democrat makes charges upon such testimony. We pity the want of manliness which would listen for a moment to accusations coming from dishonored and dishonorable sources, and to give them currency, publish them to the world, is the extreme of baseness.

We have every reason for believing that even the statement, as now made, is untrue, but, whether true or false, there is no discredit attached to us. It was a matter over which we had no control, and not within our knowledge or consent. It is of no consequence to the public whether we are or are not a member of a K. N. club. It is a private matter, and we have treated it as such, and have only to regret the necessity which has called us to vindicate ourselves from charges which we knew to be grossly untrue, and which originate in malice, and are circulated by the editor of the Democrat for unworthy purposes.

* * *

OSSIAN'S BARDS. The concerts given by this company of vocalists on Monday evening and on the Thursday previous were highly satisfactory to large audiences. The company consists of four voices, to which we may perhaps add that of Mr. Harrison whose *forte* is in the comic, and whose performances give variety if not richness to the entertainment. We expected much of the Bards from the extravagant praise bestowed upon them by the press, and these expectations were fully realized. Mr. Harrison's improvisatore talents, exercised to a reasonable extent, are unrivalled; pushed too far, as was the case on Monday evening, they gave rather "too much of a good thing" and lead to weariness. He excels in his "cup of cold pizen" and keeps the audience in a roar of laughter during his performance of this piece of music. The quartette sang, "The Old Mountain Tree," "The Rover's Grave" and in fact all their pieces, with a very fine effect and in a manner showing a high degree of musical culture and taste. We bespeak for the bards crowded halls wherever they may go, as they will not fail of giving satisfaction; and we hope at some future time it may be our pleasure to hear them again.

Mr. J. G. Clark, one of the quartette, has composed a number of most beautiful pieces of music which are sung by the bards.—We have received from him "The Old Mountain Tree" "The Sailor boy's Mother's Lament" and "Chellean War Song" all of his composition, words as well as music.—We give below the words of "The Old Mountain Tree" which arranged as a quartette is very beautiful, as all who heard it sung by the bards will concede.

### "THE OLD MOUNTAIN TREE."

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Oh, the home we loved by the bounding deep,
Where the hills in glory stood;
And the moss-grown graves where our fathers sleep,
'Neath the boughs of the waving wood;
We remember yet, with fond regret,
The rock and the flowery lea,
Where we once used to play through the long, long day,
In the shade of the old mountain tree.

We are pilgrims now in a stranger land,
And the joys of youth are passed;
Kind friends are gone, but the old trees stand,
Unharmed by the warring blast;
Oh, the lark may sing in the clouds of spring,
And the swan on the silver sea,
But we mourn for the shade where the wild bird made
Her nest in the old mountain tree.

Oh, the time went by like a tale that's told,
In the land of song and mirth,
And many a form, in the church-yard cold,
Finds rest from the cares of earth;
And many a day we will wander away,
O'er the waves of the Western sea,
And the heart will pine and vainly pray
For a grave by the old mountain tree.

## DEFENCE OF SLAVERY.

General Stringfellow, of Platte county, Mo., whose threats against the Kansas emigrants have given him an extended notoriety, has issued a pamphlet defending slavery, and designed to show that, as it exists in the United States, slavery is neither a moral nor a political evil, but, on the contrary, a blessing to the white race and to the negro. The pamphlet, as we learn from the Advertiser, was designed for perusal at the South, but the Emigrant Aid Company have thought it deserved a wider circulation, and have reprinted it for the North. The writer attempts to show by statistics, that in wealth, morality, and general prosperity, the South, thanks to slavery, is far ahead of the North—that there are fewer paupers and criminals (chattels can't be paupers, and it is not for the interest of their masters to have them imprisoned)—that the number of houses in proportion to the population, is larger at the South (counting the slave cabins,) &c., &c. But one of his arguments is unique, though it may prove revolting even to Southern ladies. He contends that the institution of slavery elevates the character of white men, and ennobles women, and here is one of his illustrations:

"Negro slavery has a further effect on the character of the white woman, which should commend the institution to all who love the white man more than they do the negro. It is a shield to the virtue of the white woman.

So long as man is lewd, woman will be his victim. Those who are forced to occupy a menial position, have ever been, will ever be most tempted, least protected; this is one of the evils of slavery; it attends all who are in that abject condition, from the beautiful Circassian to the sable daughter of Africa. While we admit the selfishness of the sentiment, we are free to declare, we love the white woman so much, we would save her even at the sacrafice of the negro: would throw around her every shield, keep her out of the way of temptation.'

In other words, the women of the South are ennobled, and their virtue protected, because the character of the men is elevated, and their passions satiated, by intercourse with negro wenches! Happy land, where "the sable daugeter of Africa" is made the scape-goat for the sins of the white race!—*Telegraph.*

## MUNICIPAL COURT RECORD.

BEFORE JUDGE BOURNE.

May 10. *State vs. John Hopkins*, charge, drunkenness. Fined 50 cts.

May 15. *State vs. Mary A. Newell*, on complaint of Mary Newall, charge, assault and battery. Plea, guilty. Fine and costs, $7.62.

May 15. *State vs. Samuel Nason*, assault and battery. Plea, guilty. Fine and costs, $5.24.

May 15. *State vs. Sarah Eagleton*, assault and battery, on complaint of John Sullivan. Plea, not guilty. Adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, $7.41.

## TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

Malcom Clark was killed at Leavenworth city, at a squatter meeting, held on the morning of the 1st inst., for the purpose of making a public demonstration of opinion with regard to the claims of the squatters, the election, and the slavery agitation, and other prominent questions agitated in that section. There was a large attendance of both pro-slavery and anti-slavery men. The St. Louis Intelligencer states the circumstances as follows:—

"A question among others was put to vote by the chairman, and the vote being close, a division was called by ordering the ayes to one side of the house and the noes to the other. Malcom Clark, a prominent politician of the pro-slavery faction, owner of or a squatter on land in and about the town, cried out, 'We have the majority!' to which a lawyer, named McCrea, a leader of the freesoil faction, answered, 'It's a lie!' whereupon Clark advanced upon him, and struck him with a club, which would have felled him, had he not been prevented from staggerring against the wall. As soon as he recovered from the stun, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly."

McCrea then fled, pursued by several of Clark's friends, and he was finally taken under the protection of his own friends, and delivered to the military authorities at the fort, by whom he was held at last accounts. A hand-bill had been issued calling upon all pro-slavery men, all true friends of the South and of slavery, in Kansas, to meet at Leavenworth. The excitement was intense, and summary proceedings were anticipated.

A meeting of the citizens of Parksville have passed resolutions, unequivocally endorsing "the recent action of our friends and neighbors in removing from our midst the means for the publication of the incendiary sheet, the Parksville Luminary; and the latest papers say that Mr. Park himself had been severely lynched in Kansas Territory, and his house burned. The doings of this lawless mob have also been endorsed at a meeting of the people of Clay county, Mo. Mr. Park has published a manly and noble letter, declining to leave the country under the threats of the rioters, which concludes as follows:—

"If there is no security in the land of Washington—if an American home affords no protection—if the time has arrived when this Union must be dissolved, and all its kindred ties and mighty interests broken and destroyed, and our land drenched with fraternal blood—then let me be buried beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri, rather than to live and behold such a scene. God save our country!"

* * *

*For the Union and Eastern Journal.*

BIDDEFORD, May 16th, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps it is both unwise and unprofitable to notice the "account of the trial" as related by a writer over the signature of "A Quillpen" in the last Democrat, because it will serve to give a *little* importance to a communication as silly as its general conclusions are false—but as such a vile production might possibly be thought true if unexplained it has been deemed proper to give a brief and reliable statement of the case as presented to the Court.

The complaint against Mr. Hatch and Mr. Fenderson was for an assault and battery on one Hopkins, and this was the only charge for the investigation of the Court. The only testimony in proof of the charge was from Hopkins himself who testified that he was in bed asleep, and was awakened by Mr. Hatch putting his hand on his leg—that the officers told him they wished him to get up and go with them, and he got up and accompanied them; so far as the charge against the officers was concerned this was the whole case on the part of the government.

Whether merely touching a person to attract his attention is sufficient to constitute a good cause for a prosecution for assault and battery will be left for some *wise* Quillpen, with all the sense of the parent bird, to discover. At this stage of the proceedings might not the officers have properly asked for a discharge for want of proof against them? But they thought it best to justify themselves from all suspicions of intending even to deal harshly with the prosecutor and contended that whatever they did was in strict performance of their duty as constables of Biddeford, and that was "to arrest and detain until a legal warrant for his apprehension could be obtained, every person found violating any law of the State"—that they arrested Hopkins for drunkenness and detained him as they had a right to do and finally from considerations of kindness towards Hopkins, and at his earnest request permitted him to go at large. Drunkenness is made an offence by statute and that Hopkins was guilty of that misdemeanor was sufficiently proved on this trial; and if it did not then so appear to the satisfaction of the goose wielding "A Quillpen" it has since been proved to the satisfaction of the Court on a complaint against Hopkins for that same offence and upon which charge he was convicted. How the officers came in Hopkins' room did not appear, and while it may be admitted "that IF the man was drunk he was in a proper place" yet it can not so readily be conceded that an offender can by returning to his *own room* escape the consequences of his crime and call down condemnation upon officers for conscientiously performing their duty. When "A Quillpen" again desires to give vent to his spleen or to manufacture ill feeling it is hoped he will have acquired the discretion if not the decency to avoid seeking as a subject of comment and approval a drunken Englishman in the open violation of law and in the desecration of the Sabbath day. X.

* * *

We call attention to the following pointed and just *resume* of our political history:

### Political Land-Marks.

The political future is so full of peril it is important that we recal and keep in view certain fixed facts. In 1820 it became necessary to establish a second 'Mason and Dixon Line,' as a boundary between Slavery and Freedom in the Territory acquired by purchase. That duty, after a severe conflict, was discharged by Congress. The question was "Compromised," by yielding the Territory most valuable, to the South, and reserving the Wilderness portion for the North.

Slavery entered upon the immediate occupancy of its heritage. Two Slave States (Missouri and Arkansas) were formed and admitted into the Union. Their votes in Congress, and for Presidential Elections, have inured to the benefit of Slavery for thirty years, during which long period Freedom has derived no corresponding advantage from its portion.

In view, however, of the approaching settlement of Kansas and Nebraska, Slavery, with the aid of a Pro-Slavery [illegible] Administration, repudiated the C[illegible] Compact which solemnly devoted that Territory to Freedom. That enormous perfidy is producing its intended and inevitable consequences.

The first election in Kansas was controlled by citizens of Missouri, who, among other acts of violence, destroyed a Free Press. A Pro-Slavery Legislature was chosen, not even by Squatter Sovereigns, but by open, acknowledged Slave owners from Missouri. This fact is avowed and justified!

Will a Legislature thus chosen initiate Slavery in Kansas! Will such initiation be followed by a Constitution with Slavery! And if so, will such a State be admitted into the Union?

The People must be prepared to meet and answer these questions, for they are sure and soon to become practical. Perhaps Slavery foresaw and comprehended their magnitude. Perhaps the "Peculiar Institution" intended this to raise another "Union Saving" issue.

The North, by acquiescing in the Compromise Measures of '850, was promised "repose." For the sacrifices then required, we were to be exempted from "Slavery Agitation." But in two years that Promise was violated in the passage of a law which swindled Freedom out of the Territory sacredly guaranteed by the "Missouri Compromise."

Let FREEDOM, therefore, WARNED as she is, be ARMED for the conflict. Armed, of course, under the Constitution and Laws, with Free Presses, Free Speech, and Free Votes. If Kansas presents herself with a Slave Constitution, framed by Missouri violence and votes, let her knock in vain for admittance.—*Albany Journal.*

* * *

LOBSTERS. Our friend, Mr. Holman, of the Pool, who has had some knowledge of our epicurian tastes, and a disposition to gratify them, has left us, on several occasions, some of these shell fish, worth cracking, for which we are much obliged. Mr. H. supplies the fish markets of Mr. Adams in Saco, and Messrs. Parsons and Austin, Alfred St., Biddeford, with these fish.

* * *

☞ The saying often quoted, "*The Schoolmaster is abroad*," originated with Lord Brougham. In one of his speeches it is thus introduced—Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant,—*the Schoolmaster is abroad*, and I trust to him, armed with his primmer, against the soldier in full military array.

### Letter from a Kanzas Emigrant.

The following letter from a Kanzas emigrant gives a very good idea of that territory. The writer has a large acquaintance here—and his statements can be relied on.

WAKARUSA, K. T.,
April 15, 1855.

We like the country—my wife says that she has no desire to go back again. All she thinks about, is, to get us a house on our claim, go to gardening and farming, a cow and some hens, and then she thinks she will be all right. The children enjoy themselves very well, but I think they would like it better if there were some more children to play with; but I suppose we shall have enough of them before long. Mr. Merrill did not send for us until after the election was over, as he did not think it advisable for us to come up, on account of the excitement.

It cost us one dollar per hundred pounds for our freight, and twelve dollars for myself and family, from Kanzas City to this place—although the fare will probably not be more than half so much when they commence running the boats on the Kanzas River, and that will be very soon, as they are now making preparations to do so. We are about five miles from Lawrence City, on the south side of the Wakarusa, and about twenty rods from the river. It is not a large stream,—being about four times as large as Westbrook,—although they say it is much larger and a swift running stream after the rains set in. It is good water for cooking or washing, but it is not so soft as rain-water. Mr. M. lives in sight of us, on the side of Lone-Tree-Bluff, and a little over half a mile from the river. He has some fifteen or twenty acres of timber around him, principally oak. East from him, and the next claim, is where I think of putting down my stakes. We are living on what is called bottom land, as level as a floor, and containing hundreds of acres, and covered partly with old last year grass.—One claim will not reach from the river back to rising prairie, which is a rolling prairie beautifully rising and swelling with mounds and hills or bluffs all around.—Lone-Tree-Bluff might give one the idea that it was a lonely place, from the name it bears—but not twenty feet from the edge of the Bluff, where the tree stands, is Merrill's wood lot, a pretty grove of trees, principally oak. The Bluff is 400 or 500 feet high from the Wakarusa level, and contains probably 20 acres, with scarcely a tree (except the lone-tree) or shrub on it. And they say it would be good land for wheat or fruit—and from its top is a most magnificent prospect. We can see the prairie, dotted in every direction with the houses of those who have taken their claims, the woodlands bounding the Kanzas River, the Wakarusa, and creeks in every direction—and as far as the eye can reach are rolling prairie, bluffs and woodland. To the south, about 4 miles, is the old Santa Fe road; to the north, about 4 miles, is the old California road, crossing a bluff about a mile this side of Lawrence, I crossed it yesterday in going to Lawrence, and that part of it that I saw was like a McAdamized road. I think we shall have no public roads to build here, for there are no swamps to cover—or forest to clear, for that purpose; we may have some cheap bridges to build, across small streams, but not many. There is any quantity of the very best of limestone about here, and a plenty of it around Lone-Tree-Bluff.—There are several kilns in operation now, and they say we can have lime for 20 cents a bushel. There is good clay for making bricks, and I think they will soon be into that business. There is not much sandstone for building purposes above here, but there is enough further up the river, 60 or 80 miles; limestone answers well, as you can find it in almost any shape. I believe there is plenty of coal. I have seen some slate, though not of a very hard kind. I think it will yet be found sufficiently hard for covering buildings. There are indications of lead and iron. I have found some red chalk—and they say there has been gold found by the Indians, and I should not be surprised to see it myself, for I have found quartz very much resembling the California gold-bearing quartz, though it may be not be found in sufficient quantities to pay for digging. There is a plenty of black walnut, white oak, (or what I should call yellow oak) locust, hickory, (or walnut) sycamore, slippery elm, and button wood; strawberries, rasberries, blackberries, June plums, grapes, hops, artichokes, and anything else that you have a mind to raise on your own hook. But you must not expect to find them matured at this season; it is sufficient for me to say they are here, and that we shall have them in due time. I have seen two cat-fish, caught from the Kanzas River, one of which I should think weighed nearly 100 pounds, and the other nearly as large; they resemble what we call horned-pouts, but they say they are excellent fish. They tell me there are fish in the Wakarusa, such as cat, perch, pickerel, and buffalo fish, but I have not had a chance to try for them yet. Wild ducks, geese, and other water fowl, are plenty—white and black swans some few, and wild turkeys, though I believe not very plenty. I have seen a couple of deer, but I believe it hard to get a shot at them.

The land is rich as a barn-yard—will need no dressing—the only trouble at present is the fencing part; that we can have in time by planting the Osage Orange, or sticking down cotton wood, which will grow in two or three years sufficiently to make a good and lasting fence; or we can build of stone, but it would be too laborious and take too much time. As for buying rails of the Indians, it is out of the question—there is no Indian territory near enough to us for that, though there may be in some parts of the territory; they tell me it has been done—but the timber-lands are all taken up here by settlers. I believe that rails can be bought for about two and one half or three dollars per hundred—and I suppose it will be best to buy fence enough to fence in a few acres, until we can grow our fence.

There is no fear of any trouble from the Indians about here, as there are not many about. Many of them are more civilized than some of the whites—and, in coming through the territories, you will see them living in good houses, well dressed, neat and clean—talk as good English as anybody—and mind their own business generally. There is one tribe called the Caws that are rather a lazy set: they go about begging, and some of them get drunk, when they can get liquors. This was formerly their territory; they belong now up near Topeka, 25 miles above Lawrence—but they are sometimes down about Lawrence, and even to Kanzas City.

It is not quite time for the rainy season yet; I believe they come on about the first of May. They say they have had an unusual long spell of dry weather—but notwithstanding the drouth the trees are budding, and I have seen some green leaves on some of the small trees—and in spots on the prairie where it has been burnt over, the new grass has sprung up and looks beautifully green; the soil is not dry or parched up, as some would think by its appearance, for by sticking a spade any where into the ground, 6 or 8 inches below the surface, we find the soil quite miost. I have seen corn sprouted two inches long that has been planted six or seven days.—We have had two messes of greens since being here, and two of ducks. I have shot five ducks, and Merrill three, with my gun.

I understand that quite a number of the Maine and Massachusetts emigrants have become homesick and gone home again.—I think they will miss it; they did not stay long enough to learn much about the country. What kind of a story can a man tell of the soil and productions, mineral wealth and advantages of living in a country, who takes only a bird's-eye view of it? He gets into the country, fatigued with his journey, dreams of home through the night, gets up in the morning to breakfast, does not find the table spread with the luxuries he has been accustomed to at home—goes out, thinks the country dry and barren—forgets that it is early spring, and that at home the ice has not all disappeared from the streams or the snow from the fields, and that there may yet be cold, chilly storms before seed time. But I do not wish you to think that I feel any want of respect for my old native clime; far be it from me.—Every country has its advantages and disadvantages, for it is as God hath made it.—Whenever I find myself mistaken, you will find me ready to acknowledge it; but I think we may have some confidence in the reports of explorations and observations made by scientific men, for several years, and especially of those who have lived in the country from 10 to 15 years. Those emigrants who come from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and other western States, all speak of the country as far preferable in soil and climate to those they left; and I think they will be the majority for the first few years. One thing here perhaps would not suit some people—that is so much wind: there is a strong breeze blowing most of the time, from some quarter; it is seldom calm for a whole day; but that has its advantages: it tends to make it healthy, and drives away the flies and other insects.

I think they have a splendid site for the city of Lawrence. It is slightly elevated from the prairie, and falls again, gradually, towards the river. It has a large hill or bluff at the western bounds of the city, containing a good many acres, from the top of which there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the river and country around. I imagine the sight will be magnificent when Nature shall have fairly clothed the earth in her robes of green—the prairie with beautiful flowers, the trees in their rich foliage. There are even now myriads of birds filling the air with the sound of their beautiful songs from early morn till evening's shades. Surely this cannot be all deception. Many of our eastern folks have turned back, who, like the Israelites of old, saw some giants in the land, and were afraid. They were not willing to forego any comforts or pleasures of their own or make any sacrifice for others—they were promised a land flowing with milk and honey, and they expected to find the trees loaded with honey and the streams running with milk, and nothing to do but sit down and eat. But God knew what was best: He sent them off into the wilderness again, until they could learn to appreciate those gifts he had in store for them. Here is land all cleared ready for the plow—as rich land as the world ever saw—in some places it can be worked with a hoe, easily, and some are making their gardens with hoe and spade without any plowing. It will take three yoke of oxen to plow the prairie the first time: after that one yoke, or a light span of mules or horses.. In making gardens, I think all such tools as you use at home for that purpose, would be convenient here.

A man to make a good beginning here, ought to have from $600 to $1000 after he gets here—though there are many here who have got claims and had scarcely a dollar to begin with. I think it would be as well to hire plowing the first year, after that two persons having their claims together, can have a team between them—say two horses or mules, with a light wagon, which will do for drawing wood or going to market. I stated that the timber claims were about all taken up about here, but there is a chance to buy out some good timber land, from $100 to $500 prairie included—it is all good land for cultivating.

I am sorry to inform Mr. Adams that I can do nothing with the power of attorney; they have been tried, but will not go: a man must be on his claim or have a house or tent thereon to hold possession. A tent would be a good thing to bring along—they can be had in St. Louis at from $7 to $40, and will answer a good purpose to live in for five or six months.

It is of little use for me to mention the market price of things, as they vary according to the supply, and may not be next week what they are this. Potatoes are scarce and high—and it would be well for those coming out here to bring all the seed they conveniently can. White beans are also high—say worth three dollars a bushel, and not many to be had, though they may be brought in from the adjoining States.—But we shall have things plentier and cheaper soon. I think there will soon be a good business for mechanics here—some might be making their piles if they had good steam mills running here now—there are several on their way and I suppose will be here and in operation soon—the one at Lawrence does not begin to supply the demand.

Tell J. Davis that I have not been able to ascertain whether there is a good chance for him to work at his trade yet, as I do not wish to encourage any one to come here unless I think he will be perfectly satisfied—but there will be time enough for him yet, and I will let him know just as soon as I can find something that he can rely upon. In all probability there will be a good chance for him soon.

I forgot to mention that Mr. Sawyer and Granville Libby were sick at Kanzas City when I left. They took a cold in coming up the river from St. Louis. It being cold and windy at that time, and perhaps were not as prudent as they should have been, they had a touch of the lung fever, but were getting better when I left. I also found Mr. Phillips at Lawrence, who had been sick from the same cause, and I afterwards learned that he had left for home. I think it would have been better for him had he stayed here.

Now what I have written is candid, and are facts as far as I have been able to ascertain—but, of course, I can tell you more after more experience. I regret that I have not been able to write to you before. I think you or Mr. Adams or any of our acquaintances who would like farming and gardening or raising fruit, would do well to come here. Still I do no not wish to advise—might not like the country. I can say candidly that I do and so does my wife, so far. I wish that my folks were all here—that is if they could all have enough to begin with. I think Mr. Odell would be delighted with the country, judging from what I have heard him say. I should be most happy to have you all come, but, as I said before, will not advise.

Such appetites as we have here is a caution to provisions. Whoever comes here, ought to bring all the various kinds of fruits and garden seeds. But I must bring this to a close. I hope this may find you all enjoying health, happiness and prosperity.—Tell Israel to write to me when convenient.

Please write soon, if indeed you have not started for Kanzas;—there is time enough yet for the second crop. There is nothing that I wish to keep secret in this, if you choose to let any one who wishes see it.

After asking your indulgence for errors and mistakes, I subscribe myself your true and disinterested friend,

MR. ROBERT CHAPMAN. JOHN PIKE.

### A new and excellent Shingle Machine.

One of the most remarkable triumphs of mechanical ingenuity is now on exhibition at 117 Broad street, in the shape of Morrison's Patent Shingle Machine, which, with the application of between two and three horse power and the attendance of one man, will rive, split and joint more than thirty thousand shingles for a day's work of ten hours, and produces a better article than those made by hand.

The following description has been published in the Journal:—

The machine is about six feet long and two feet wide, with a horizontal bed elevated latterally at an angle of forty-five degrees to the person feeding, and is wholly constructed of iron and steel. The bolt is applied by hand to the bed, which is a sheet of spring steel. The first propulsion presses the bolt against the river, the second carries it further along against another knife and shaves the upper side, and the fourth, by a neatly arranged self-regulating jointer, drops a finished shingle at the tail of the machine.—After the fourth propulsion the machine is full of shingles in their various stages, and each movement turns out a perfect shingle. One of the great advantages possessed by this machine is, that its construction favors the grain of the timber, which renders a shingle more durable than when, as by some machines, the pores are exposed by shaving across the grain.

The inventor is Enoch R. Morrison, of Rochester New York, and machines are now manufactured at Rochester and at Elmira.—That which is now on exhibition here, is the only one brought into the State; but possessing the great advantages which it appears to have, in speed, economy and perfection of work, it must find a rapid sale.—The price of the machine is $300. Mr. James Brown, now at the Exchange, sells rights and machines.

The exhibition of the machine now in the city will close on Monday afternoon.—*Bangor Whig.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Empire City, which arrived at New Orleans on Friday last from Havana, with Californa news to the 17th April, brings news that the steamer Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the 17th April, with 750 passengers and $1,300,000 in treasures on board, struck a rock on the night of the 28th ult., off the island of Quibo, about 5 miles from Panama. She was going at full speed at the time of striking, and the water gained rapidly upon her. Perfect discipline, however, was maintained among the crew and passengers until communication was held with Panama, when the steamship J. L. Stevens went to their rescue; and landed them all in safety at Panama on the 3d inst. The steamship Panama was despatched on the 3d to the assistance of the unfortunate vessel, and with strong hopes of saving her, although the tide ebbed and flowed in her.

The Golden Gate would take up from San Francisco the passengers who left New York on the 5th inst.

The news from California is of no great importance.

The rains continued, and the mines were producing well.

In commercial circles confidence was gradually returning.

The Legislature would ajourn on the 13th of April, but an effort was to be made on the 23d to elect a U. S. Senatorr.

Later news has been received by the arrival of the steamer Illinois at New York.

The Golden Age was run ashore on a smooth sandy beach, and there was a strong probablity of her being got off.

Business in California was very dull and money tight. Several mercantile houses had failed. Seventeen vessels from Atlantic ports had arrived in six days.

The miners were doing well; but owing to the scarcity of coin, very little dust reaches the market.

The Mint had not resumed operations. Rain had fallen steadily in the valleys for a week, and in the mountains, snow to a great depth had fallen.

The unsatisfactory state of commercial pursuits was driving large numbers of clerks and mechanics to the mines.

The news from Kearn river is as contradictory as ever, but the diggings are represented as by no means so rich as at first represented.

The Know Nothings were successful in the city elections all over the State. At San Jose, however, they had been defeated by a general fusion.

The Press Club of San Francisco had taken steps for the erection of a monument the memory of Edward Gilbert, one of the pioneers of the press in San Francisco, and the first Representative to Congress from California,

The steamer Sunrise, and one of the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company were to have a race shortly for $5000. In the meantime, the Sunrise had been hauled off from the river trade.

Both branches of the legislature had fixed upon the 30th for adjournment.

The revival of the Senatorial question was considered very doubtful.

An Anti-Gambling law of a very stringent nature had passed both Houses, and is calculated to effectually close all the gambling houses in the State.

Dates from Portland, Oregon, April 7th, mention that the Know Nothings had triumphed in a municipal election.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are up to April 3d.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Decatur arrived there on the 8th of March, and the British sloop-of-war Dido, on the 9th.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The steamer Northern Light arrived here about 11 o'clock this forenoon. She brings California dates to the 24th of April, 361 passengers, and $278,000 in treasure.

Owing to the general distrust in banking houses, the passengers have a large amount of specie in their own hands.

The Nicaragua expedition under Col. Walker, was to have left San Francisco about the time the steamer sailed. It consisted of 75 to 100 men, included Mr. Achilles Kewen, Capt. Hornsby, and other well known individuals. The brig Vesta had been chartered to convey them down as emigrants.

Outside efforts to get up another trial to elect a U. S. Senator were quite vigorous, but the chances were very slim.

According to a letter from Sacramento, the question had assumed a new and rather complicated phase, as under a strict construction of the law in relation to elections in California, there appears to be no doubt but that Dr. Gwin is entitled to the seat in the Senate.

The point seems to be the clause of the Constitution which declares that a plurality of votes given at any election, shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in the Constitution.

Dr. Gwin having received a plurality of seven votes over Mr. Edwards, on the first ballot in joint convention, it is contended, was then constitutionally elected.

* * *

REFRESHING SHOWER.—The gardners, loungers about the streets, and mankind in general, were made happy by a refreshing shower of rain which took place Wednesday afternoon and evening. The morning of the day was decidedly uncomfortable, muggy, and dusty. The shower put all things right.

* * *

FANATICISM OF SLAVEHOLDERS. The slaveholders, finding that the voice of the civilized world is speaking out in condemnation of the accursed system by which they are enabled to live in idleness, are growing daily more desperate. The dastardly outrage of the Missourians in Kansas has been followed by the destruction of an independent press at Parkville, Missouri, and the bulleying rowdies continue to threaten violence to all who dare to say a word against the "sum of all villannies." The Platte Argus publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting, held at Webster, Mo., at which the following extraordinary resolutions were passed:—

"That self defence requires the expulsion of every person bringing into reproach negro slavery.

That robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law. That they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot. That they approve of the resolution in regard to Methodist and all other ministers preaching prejudicial to slavery. That they have no arguments against abolition papers but the Missouri river, bonfire and hemprope. That they pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting the slaves, and that they call a grand meeting at Parkville on the 5th inst."

* * *

"The democrat is a young conservative; the conservative is an old democrat. The aristocrat is the democrat ripe, and gone to seed—because both parties stand on the one ground of the supreme value of property, which one endeavors to get and the other to keep.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*"

* * *

NEW YORK. The annual address of the State Council of Know Nothings of this State is published and sets forth that since February there has been an increase of 200 Councils in the State, making the present number 1160, and embracing, according to the most reliable estimates, about 170,000 members.

## News Items, &c.,

☞ Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts has declined to remove Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, as requested by the legislature.

FIRE WORKS. We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES G. HOVEY, the experienced pyrotechnist. His works are too well and favorably known to require more than a mere passing notice.

THE GOSPEL OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM. Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, publishes what he calls the abridged gospel of know nothingism, as follows:—"Foreigners and Roman Catholics may all ride in the chariot of American freedom. But the Americans must drive."

THE CHOLERA. This scourge is beginning to make its appearance in the West. The Chicago Tribune of the 3rd inst., states that every boat which reaches St. Louis from below, has buried at almost every landing and woodyard some of the victims of this scourge, or lands them at the Quarrantine station there to die. The Galena, Dubuque, and St Paul papers, and the journals from the Missouri river bring us similar tidings—Although the sickly season upon these streams has not yet commenced, the deaths from cholera have already been numerous.

WILL IT STAND? Many persons who wish the Know Nothing party did not exist, and some who would like to join it if it would *pay*—are anxious to know whether the concern will live or die.—The Manchester Stars and Stripes says:

"We are sometimes asked if we believe that the Know Nothing party is going to last long—Now, we have to say, that we don't care whether it does or not, so far as its present form of organization is concerned. Its principles, as avowed by the originators and personal friends of the movement, are the principles of the masters of the people. They are the principles of immortal truth, and must finally prevail. We care not under what name they may find utterance; but the principles of the American party, as we understand them, can never die."

N. Y. LAWYERS ON THE LIQUOR LAW. One of the speakers at the anniversary meeting of the Female Guardian Society said of the New York Liquor Law;

Wm. Curtis Noyes has declared it the most perfect law which he has *ever seen*; and refused to be retained by the liquor dealers, who had sent him a check for $250 to shut his mouth. He returned the check and declared his approbation of this *law*. Chas. O'Conor returned without *answer* a $250 check which the liquor men had sent him to retain him in their interest.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. 'An Observer' in the Bath Mirror, gives an account of an attempt at suicide, by a very respectable young lady of that city. The Mirror says:

"A young lady of this place has made several daring attempts of self destruction, within a few months. But little notice was taken of these freaks at first, by her parents and friends, as they thought them only innocent attempts to amuse herself and others. But further revelations show a determined perseverance in these attempts at suicide. It is done by improper and foolish dress, and exposure to evening air and bad weather, and eating late suppers, hearty sweetments, ice-creams, nuts, &c., at unseasonable hours, and in improper quantities."

The name of the young lady is not given, but if Bath had not been designated as the place where the attempt was made; we should have thought allusion was made to another city, with which we have some acquaintance.

MRS. STOWE BURNT IN EFFIGY. The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* has the following paragraph in relation to the manly doings of the students in the University of Virginia upon the visit of Miss Beecher to that place:

"Within the past few days, says the writer, the University of Virginia has been the scene of incidents hardly creditable to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Miss Beecher an able and accomplished lady, the sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and of Mrs. Stowe, visited the vicinity of that institution. Her presence was soon known and she was treated to a mock serenade, and Mrs. Stowe was burnt in effigy! How have the mighty fallen! George Washington, I well remember to have read, addressed a negro poetess in terms of respect, as 'Miss Phillis,' and raised his hat to a negro man to whom he would not yield the palm of politeness. The present generation of young men are far wiser and more chivalric. The authoress of the most affecting and truth-like story of the time is burned in effigy in Virginia, and her sister insulted, because she is her sister. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

## CITY ORDINANCES.

*An Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to countersign Notes.*

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Biddeford, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. When it shall become the duty of the Treasurer of the City of Biddeford to sign any note or notes by the passage of any order or ordinance, authorizing him so to do, such note or notes shall be countersigned by the Mayor, and attested by the City Clerk.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall keep a record of all notes countersigned by him in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, in which he shall record the amount of each and every note, (so signed) the date, name of payee, for what object, when payable, and the rate of interest.

SEC. 3. When any note shall have been paid by the city, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to make a record of said payment in the book wherein said note was recorded, and the date when the same was paid.

SEC. 4. All notes given by the City of Biddeford shall be substantially in the following form:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF BIDDEFORD, 185 }

$

Be it known that for value received the City of Biddeford will pay at the Office of the City Treasurer to or order the sum of in from the date thereof with interest annually at the rate of per cent.

In testimony whereof, I, the Treasurer, in the name and behalf of said city, by virtue of authority in me vested for this purpose, by an orde for the City Council of said city, passed on the day of A. D. 185 have hereunto set my hand at said Biddeford this day of 185 .

Treasurer.

This note is also countersigned by the Mayor of said city.

Mayor.

Attest, City Clerk.

*Approved May 10, 1855.*

*An Ordinance defining the Fiscal Year.*

*Be it ordained, &c., as follows:*

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this ordinance, the Fiscal Year for the city of Biddeford shall commence on the First day of March in each year, and shall terminate on the last day of February in each year.

*Approved May 10, 1855.*

* * *

TREASURE FOUND. On Tuesday, while the workmen of Dr. John Cummings of Richmond's Island were ploughing on the westerly side of the island, they turned up a pot containing seventeen gold coin of Charles II time, several pieces of silver and a gold ring. The coins bore upon one side the following description and device:—in the centre, head of Charles II, with XX.—surrounded by the words, CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. et HIB. REX.

"FLORENT CONCORDIA. REGNA."

The gold coin was as bright as though just from the mint. By whom it was deposited remains a mystery. Richmond's Island was one of the earliest spots settled in Maine, and contained quite a large population for its time. Living as people were wont to do in the midst of alarms from Indians, this money might have been secreted from their eyes, or may have been part of the special deposit of some pirates, whose visits were not unfrequent in that region in the early history of Maine.

The coin shown us by Dr. Davies, from this exhumed store looked exceedingly tempting, and we should not be surprised if Dr. Cummings has his premises pretty well dug in future for the same crop.

*Portland Averliser.*

☞ Those of our readers who visit Boston will be amused by stepping into OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE. The attraction there for visitors is immense, and the bargains better than at any place in the city. One price cash system is the motto.

### ENGLISH'S DRAMATIC LYCEUM.

This popular dramatic corps we learn will commence a series of their popular performances at Central Hall, on Monday evening, May 28th, for one week, when they will introduce an entirely new attraction, which has lately been received with especial favor at the Boston and the Salem Theatres, Mr. English's company number twenty ladies and gentlemen of the first talent, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their profession, and are well qualified to give the most perfect satisfaction. [illegible] they will present here were written for them, [illegible] to the talent of each of the dramatis personal. We are requested to state that on the opening night Miss Lucille will appear in one of her best characters, and Miss Helen the Juvenile wonder sustains a character which has recently caused so much delight. Mr. English's engagements in Biddeford will no doubt be both pleasant and profitable.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—May 10.

At Market, 465 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and 4300 Swine.

Beef Cattle—We quote extra $10,00 a $10,50; first quality $9,50 a $9,75; second quality $9,00 a $9,50; third quality $8,75.

Working Oxen—Sales from $95 to $140.

Cows and Calves—Sales from $19 a $65.

Sheep—Sales from $6 00 a $9 00.

Swine—At retail, from 6 a 7 1-2c.

### BOSTON MARKET,—May 12.

Flour—Western Superfine, $10 75; fancy 11 00; denesee extra, $12 00 a $13 00.

Grain—Southern Yellow Corn is Selling at $1,17, and White at $1 12. Oats, 75 a 79 cts. Rye, in lots, $1 78.

Hay—Eastern is selling at $24 per ton, cash.

## Marriages.

In Lewiston Falls, Me., 29th ult., by Rev. James Drummond, Mr. L. E. Emerson, to Miss Dotia I. Knox, both of Berwick.

In Acton, Mr. Thomas Sherman, Jr., of Lebanon, Me., late from California, to Miss Abby E. Fox, of Acton.

In Elliot, Mr. James J. Johnson, to Miss Sarah E. Rodgers.

## Deaths.

In this city May 10th, Mr. William M. Champion, aged 40 years. The funeral of Mr. Champion took place from the Methodist church on Alfred street, on Sunday, and was largely attended. His remains were interred with the ceremonies of the I. O. of the O. F. he having been a worthy member of the order.

In this city, May 15th, Emily A., daughter of John C. Danforth aged 6 years, 6 months.

In Saco, Sabbath evening, 13th inst., Mr. Edward Rumery, aged 87 years, father of the late Dea. James Rumery.

In Saco, 8th inst., of consumption, Miss Mary Brown, aged 20 years, 1 month and 21 days, daughter of the late Jeremy Goodrich, and grand-daughter of Capt. Jacob Marston.

In Saco, 3d inst., John H., son of John W. and Mary H. Fairfield, aged 2 years 8 months.

In Lyman, 4th ult., Mrs. Susan Gile, aged 79 years April 7th, Wm. O. Stone, aged 30 years.

At Kittery-Point, on Tuesday evening last, Jessie R. Sparhawk, aged 13 years, daughter of Col. Geo. Sparhawk formerly of Portsmouth.

## York County Cattle Show & Fair.

THE York County Agricultural Society offers the following Premiums, in part, for the year 1855.

MANAGEMENT OF FARMS. For the most valuable and economical improvements in the cultivation and management of Farms *entire*, during the year, including lands, crop, stock, and all other appendages; premium, $10,00.

Competitors for these premiums must give notice of their intentions to the Secretary, on or before June 15. Farms offered for inspection will be viewed by the Committee from the 20th June to 10th July, and also in September. Any extraordinary field crop will, on notice, be visited by the Committee, and a report of the same be made to the Society.

IMPROVING MEADOW AND SWAMP LANDS. For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands, by drainage or otherwise, on not less than one acre, the course of management and the produce, &c., for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed, with an exact statement of all incidental expenses; premium, $6.00.

CLEARING AND ENCLOSING UNIMPROVED LANDS. For the best conducted experiment of clearing unimproved land, on not less than one acre; conditions and specifications the same as in meadow and swamp lands; premium, $6 00.

OLD PASTURE LANDS. For the best conducted experiment in restoring and improving old pasture lands, with an account of the means employed and the expense of the same; first premium, $5.00, second do., $3.00.

PLOUGHING. *Double Teams.* For the best performance in ploughing, at least one-eighth of an acre—within one hour—not less than nine inches in depth; first premium, $6.00, second do., 4.00.

*Single Teams* For the best performance in ploughing, at least one-eighth of an acre, not less than *six* inches deep; first premium $4.00, second do., $2.00.

*Horse Teams.* For the best performance in ploughing with horses; first premium $5,00, second do., $3.

NOTE. A *Double Team* will consist of two yoke of oxen and a horse also with or without a driver. *Single Team*, one yoke of oxen with or without a driver. In awarding premium, one hour will be allowed for the performance of the work, regard being had to the width and the depth of the furrow-slice and the evenness, ease and quiet with which the work is performed.

SPADING MATCH. For the best perfomance in spading, not less than ten inches in depth, on a piece of not less than one hundred square feet of sward land; due regard being had to time, the thoroughness of the pulverization of the soil, and the state in which it is left for the reception of seed; first premium $4.00, second do. $2 00.

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES. For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the preparation and application of manures, either animal, vegetable or mineral, due regard being had to economy; first premium $8.00, second do., $4.00.

TURNING IN CROPS AS A MANURE. For the most satisfactory experiment of turning in crops as a manure, either *green* or *dry*, on not less than *one half acre of land*, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing, a premium of $5.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CROPS AS FOOD FOR CATTLE. For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used, with a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three winter months, a premium o $10.00.

*Premiums to be awarded in the fall of 1856.*

FATTENING CATTLE. For the most satisfactory experiment in *feeding* cattle, with a statement in detail of the process and result, first premium $6,00, second do., $4,00.

FATTENING SWINE. For the most satisfactory experiment in *feeding* Swine, with a statement in detail of the process and the result, first premium $5.00, second do. $3 00.

SOILING CATTLE. For the most satisfactory experiment of the *soiling* of cattle, with a detailed statement of the process and the result—regard being had to the *saving of manure* and the comparative *expense of pasturing*; first premium $6.00, second do., $4.00.

CULTIVATION OF GRAIN CROPS. 1. For the best conducted experiment in *Wheat* on not less than one acre of land; first premium $6.00, second do. $4.00.

2. For the best conducted experiment in *Rye*, on not less than *one* acre of land; first premium $4.00, second do. $2.00.

3. For the best conducted experiment in *Oats*, on not less than *one* acre of land; first premium, $4.00, second do. $2.00.

4. For the best conducted experiment in *Barley*, on not less than *one* acre of land; first premium $4.00, second do. $2.00.

5. For the best conducted experiment in *Indian Corn*, on not less than *one* acre of land, first premium, $6.00, second do. $4.00, third do. $3.00.

6. For the best conducted experiment in raising *White Beans*, on not less than *one-half* acre of land; a premium of $4.00.

Claimants for premiums on Grain Crops are required to notify the chairman of the Committee on Grain Crops on or before the 15th of November, by a written statement, answering the questions propounded by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, blanks of which will be given to competitors at the time of making the entry.

MIXED CROPS. For the best conducted experiment in the cultivation of mixed crops of Grains and Vegetables, in alternate rows; first premium $6.00, second do. $4.00. This must be made on not less than one acre of land, and a statement in detail of the expense and product will be required.

ROOT CULTURE. For the best conducted experiment in raising *Potatoes*; premium $5.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Sugar Beets*; premium $3.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Carrots*; premium $5.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Parsnips*; premium, $4.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Ruta Baga*; premium $4.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Mangle Wertzel*; premium $3.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Flat Turnips*; premium $3.00.

For the best conducted experiment in raising *Onions*; premiums $5.00; second best do, $3.00.

Samples of one bushel of each of the above roots to be presented at the annual exhibition.

These crops must raised on not less than *one half* acre of land, except *Parsnips and Onions*, which may be on *one-quarter* of an acre, and the quantity ascertained by weight, as follows:—Carrots, 55 lbs; Sugar Beets, 60; Mangel Wertzel 60; Ruta Baga, 60, Parsnips, 45; Turnips, 50.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on these experiments, to take into consideration the character of the soil on which the crops have been raised, the capital employed, the whole management and cost of the experiment, and to award the premiums with particular regard to the general merits of the applicant, who shall be required to make a detailed statement.

VEGETABLES—*Autumn and Winter Squashes.* For the best conducted experiment in raising the *Autumnal, Marrow,* and, *Winter, Crookneck Squash*, on not less than *one eighth* of an acre of land, at least one dozen to be exhibited at the Exhibition, a premium of $3.00.

*For the best collection and variety of Garden Vegetables*, regard being had to the quantity as well as quality exhibited; first premium, $3.00; second do., $3.00.

For the best collection of *Potatoes*, not less than one *peck* of each variety, a premium of $3.00.

FLAX.—For the best conducted experiment in raising *Flax*, on not less than *one* acre of land, a premium of $10.00; second do., on *one half* acre, $6.00; third do., on *one-half* acre, 4.00.

NOTICE!—The Trustees give notice that they will meet at the Saco House, on Wednesday, June 20, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of perfecting the remaining list of premiums, appointing the Committees, and fixing upon the place for holding the next Cattle Show and Fair.—Persons desirous of having the Show and Fair in any particular locality, are invited to attend the meeting and offer such inducements to the Trustees as will warrant them in deciding on the place.

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## MAY 18th.

## MORE WOOLEN GOODS

AT

## VERY LOW PRICES

## FOR CASH.

50 PIECES M. D. LAINES,

40 PIECES BAREGE D. LAINES,

100 PIECES CALICO,

**BROWN AND BLACK SHEETINGS**

AND

**Shirtings, Denmis Stripes, &c.,**

JUST OPENED AT

## HAMILTON'S,

## FACTORY ISLAND.

Saco, May 18, 1855. 3w20

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## Rev. Walter Clarke's

### EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

FOR Coughs of every description, for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and chronic pulmonary complaints in general. It is the most successful remedy, and is deserving the confidence and a fair trial by all who are suffering from the above disorders. I believe that in all these disorders IT HAS NO EQUAL. During the past year I made up near ten thousand bottles, and have received hundreds of letters, many of them from persons who had been suffering for months, and some even for years, and who had tried everything that had been recommended by physicians and friends in vain, but by the blessing of God they were speedily cured by the European Cough Remedy.

**Family Pills.**

The sale of my Family Pills is also rapidly increasing.—They are excellent in Billious and Liver Complaints.—They are so compounded that they act at once upon the stomach and bowels, the kidneys and the skin, and, I believe, are equal to anything of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box.

The European Cough Remedy and Vegetable Family Pills, are prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Cornish Me., late Apothecary and Pharmaceutical Chemist in one of the manufacturing towns of England, by whom agents are supplied.

For sale by Tristam Gilman, Saco, and at the Union and Journal Counting Room, No. 1, Central Block, Biddeford. 20tf

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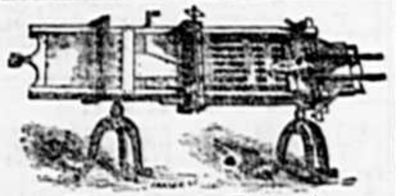

## Morrison's Patent

### SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR RIVING, SHAVING, AND JOINTING SHINGLES.

**BOLTS NEED NO STEAMING,**

Capable of making 30,000 per day.

☞ Machines, Shop and Territorial Rights for the State of Maine, can be had on application to JAMES BROWN, Bangor, Maine. 6mis20

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**To the Mayor and Aldermen of cities, and Selectmen of towns in Maine.**

## I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,

IMPORTERS of SPIRITS and WINES for legal purposes, and Wholesale Dealers in NEW ENGLAND RUM and ALCOHOL, would respectfully inform you that they have a large and very carefully selected stock, from which they are prepared to supply to duly authorized Liquor Agents the usual assortment required by them for for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

From United States' Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to deliver pure Foreign Spirits and Wines in original packages, to the purchaser, and at the lowest market prices, for cash, or such credit as may be desired.

References, and Catalogues containing prices and description of goods, forwarded by mail if desired.

Articles warranted to give entire satisfaction.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 & 89 State street,
May 11, 1855. 6w20 BOSTON, MASS.

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## Berwick Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on *Thursday, May 24, 1855*, with the following Instructors:

Rev. Moses H. Wells, Principal, Teacher of the Classics and Higher English Branches. Miss Abby T. Wells, Principal of the Female Department, and Teacher of French and Linear Drawing.

J. Theodore Clark, Assistant.

TUITION—$4,50 per term. The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, an extra charge.

Board, in good families, from $2,00 to $2,50 per week.

H. H. HOBBS, *Secretary.*

South Berwick, May 11, 1855. 2w20

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PREMIUM

## FIRE-WORKS

In every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, manufactured

—BY—

## James G. Hovey.

Also, for sale to the trade

**5000 Boxes Gold Chop Pistol and Cannon Crackers.—5000 Boxes Torpedoes.—300,000 Pulling Crackers.—**

The whole comprising the largest and most extensive stock of Fire works in the United States.

**Orders addressed to No. 149 WASHINGTON St., or 27 MILK St., BOSTON.**

Laboratories at CAMBRIDGEPORT and BRIGHTON.

Boston, May 9, 1855. 7w20

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## PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS!

Best Assortment in the County, and at the

## LOWEST CASH PRICES,

AT

## HAMILTON'S CASH STORE,

20 FACTORY ISLAND. 4w

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## Cow Found.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in lower Biddeford, on Tuesday the 8th inst., a light red cow, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. Capt. JAMES SMITH.

May 12, 1855. 3w20

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## PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!

A. TARBOX has just received a fresh lot of Paints, which he has lately selected himself which he offers to sell at the very lowest prices.

Mr. Tarbox continues to carry on the business of House, Sign and Carriage Painting; Graining, Marbling and Paper Hanging, and with the experience of 17 years he is satisfied that he can do work as well and as cheap as any other man.—Mr. Tarbox has secured the services of Mr. Kenney, the well known paper hanger, and he is now ready to do papering that cannot be surpassed in quality or quantity. Mr. Kenney would refer to

S. T. SHANNON,
CHARLES TWOMBLY,

Paints mixed and Pots and Brushes loaned to those that wish to do their own Painting.

ABIJAH TARBOX.

(next door to Pierce's Bakery.) 1f20

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## LADIES ARE INVITED

TO EXAMINE SOME

## NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

## SUMMER GOODS,

AT

## HAMILTON'S, Factory Island.

Saco, May 18, 1855. 3w20

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At a Court of Probate holden at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Ruth McCrelis, Administratrix of the estate of Lewis McCrelis, late of Lebanon in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, at public auction or private sale, because by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

EDWIN C. FROST, natural guardian and next friend of George W. Frost, a minor and child of said Edwin, praying for license to sell and convey, at public auction, or private sale, all the right, title and interest of his said ward, in and to certain real estate situated in Kennebunk, in said county, and the proceeds thereof to put to interest, viz.: a lot of land and building thereon, bounded by the main road leading from the village to the Port, and by lands of William Hacket and Phineas Stevens, being formerly the store and lot of Timothy Frost.

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy—Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

CHARLES GOODWIN, guardian of Oliver Foss, of Kennebunkport, an insane person, having presented his first account of guardianship, of his said ward for allowance.

ORDERED, That said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

JOSIAH TOWLE, Administrator of the estate of Josiah Towle, late of Newfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance.

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a probate court to be held at Kennebunk, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy: Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

CALEB EASTMAN, administrator of the estate of Thomas Walden, late of Kittery, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance. Also as Guardian of Sarah C. Cutts, of said Kittery, a person non compos mentis, having presented his second account of guardianship of his said ward for allowance.

ORDERED—That the said Caleb Eastman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should should not be allowed.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate holden at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Jacob Wendell, Guardian of Meshach B. Trundy, of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, an insane person, representing that said Trundy is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, situated in Eliot, in said county, viz: one undivided sixth part of four acres of land, bounded by lands of William Staples, William Brooks, William W. Brooks, and by the Highway; also, one-sixth part of one acre of land called the Peters Lot. Also, one undivided sixth part of a lot of pasture land containing three and three-quarters acres, bounded by land of Levi Brooks and others, and more fully described in his said petition.

That an advantageous offer of one hundred dollars has been made by Martin P. Brooks, of Eliot, in said county, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept; and the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of the said ward; and praying that license may be granted him to sell and convey the interest aforesaid, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Charles E. Norton, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Leigh, late of South Berwick, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which she owed at the time of her death, by the sum of seven hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, at public auction or private sale, because by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy, Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the county of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

EPHRAIM PIERCE, Administrator of the estate of Sally Parker late of Berwick in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also his private account against said estate, for allowance.

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said County, on the first Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy—Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

LEWIS F. SMALL, Guardian of Francis A. Hill, Melvin J. Hill and Harriet J. Hill minors and children of Joseph S. Hill late of Biddeford in said county deceased, having presented his account of Guardianship of his said wards for allowance.

ORDERED, That said guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal printed at Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

GEORGE LORD, Guardian of Lucy S. Lord, minor and child of Francis A. Lord, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, having presented his fifth account of guardianship of his said ward for allowance.

ORDERED—That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebunk, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

OLIVER HANSCOM, Guardian of Elizabeth A. Wentworth, and Catharine Wentworth, minors and children of Dominicus Wentworth, late of Lebanon, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of his said wards for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said County, on the first Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

A true copy: Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

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## NEW CARPET

## STORE!

## S. T. SHANNON

Would invite the attention of purchasers to a large stock of

**Brussels, Tapestry,**

**3 Ply, Super, Fine,**

AND PAINTED

## CARPETINGS,

Which have just been purchased at the present reduced prices.

**Also**

**White and Variegated Matting,**

**Live Geese & Common Feathers,**

**Window Shades,**

**Tassels and Cord of all Colors.**

All of which is in addition to a large stock of

## FURNITURE,

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Saco, May 7th, 1855. 6w19

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## STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, SS. At the Municipal Court of the city of Biddeford, in the County of York, holden at the Municipal Court Room, in said Biddeford, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1855, by Edward E. Bourne, Jr., Judge of said court, William M. A. W. Todd versus Jeremiah Perkins, otherwise called Jeremiah Perkins Jr., in a plea of the case, for that the said defendant, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twenty-seven dollars, according to the account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand, yet, though often requested thereto, said defendant has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said Plaintiff, (as he says,) the sum of fifty dollars.

Writ dated April 11th, 1855. And it being made to appear to the Judge of said court that property of said defendant has been attached, on said writ, and that the defendant, being out of the State, has had no notice of the said action, it is thereupon ordered by the said Judge that the said Defendant be notified of the pendency of this action by publishing an abstract of the writ, together with the order of the court thereon, in the Union and Eastern Journal, a newspaper published at Biddeford aforesaid, three months successively, the last publication to be prior to the third Monday in August, A. D. 1855,

A true abstract of said writ and copy of the order of court. 19

Attest,—EDWARD E. BOURNE, JR., Judge.

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## Sheriff's Sale.

YORK, SS., May 7, 1855. Taken on execution wherein Joel L. Roberts, of Biddeford, in said County of York, is creditor, and Joel McIntire, of Dayton, in said county is debtor, and will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, as hereinafter mentioned: all the right in equity which said Joel McIntire had at the time of the attachment made March 17, 1855, on the original writ on which said execution was recovered, and which he now has of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Dayton aforesaid, being the farm on which said Joel McIntire now lives, bounded South-Easterly by land of Benjamin A. Goodwin and Ammi Dennett, North Easterly by land of said Dennett—North-Westerly by the road leading to said Dennett's dwelling house, and by land of Edgcomb Hill, and South Westerly by land of Simon Burnham, containing fifty acres more or less, being the same premises mortgaged by said Joel McIntire to William Perkins, by deed recorded on the 159th and 160th pages of the 189th book of York County Registry of Deeds. All further particulars necessary will be made known at the time and place of sale.

3w19 PHINEAS LIBBY 2d, Deputy Sheriff.

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## NOTICE.

THE Shop of the subscriber was broken into on Monday night, April 23, by some person or persons, and sundry articles stolen therefrom—consisting of super Black German Doeskin, Black Satin and Genadeen and Silk Scarge, of the very best quality; Black Silk Velvet, Brown Broadcloth, and one piece of fine dark Mulbury Broadcloth; one piece figured Satin, and one piece Black Genadeen Vesting, filled with small spots of same color for figures. Whoever will give any information which will lead to the detection of the thief, or the recovery of the property, shall receive $20 reward. C. G. BURLEIGH.

Saco, April 30, 1855. 3w19

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## NOTICE.

### TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE, the undersigned give notice that we will receive proposals for building a Meeting House near Littlefield's Mills, in Alfred, until May 21st 1855. The plan and specifications may be seen at the Counting room of the Messrs. Littlefield's in Alfred.

Theodore Littlefield,
Nathaniel Fernald,
John R. Tripp,
} *Building Committee.*

Alfred, May 7th 1855. 1f19

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## Building For Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Friday 25th inst., at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, the old building lately occupied for the County offices at Alfred, known as the "Fire Proof," exclusive of the land upon which the same stands; also, the Furniture in said building; also, a small quantity of miscellaneous lumber.

The above building to be removed within three months from day of sale. Terms made known at sale.

Alfred, May 5th, 1855.

3w Per order of County Commissioners.

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## NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife Hannah P. Moore, has left my bed and board without a cause or provocation, and I forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, after this date.

GEORGE W. MOORE.

May 7, 1855. 3w19

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## SCAMMAN & GRANGER

SUCCESSORS TO

## GEORGE I. GOODWIN.

THE Subscribers, having bought the Stock of Hard ware Goods, of G. I. GOODWIN, will carry on the business at the old stand, as usual. We shall keep on hand, all the articles commonly found in Hardware Stores, together with Steel and Iron. Also, BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, LARD OIL, and PAINTS AND OILS. A fair share of patronage is solicited from the public.

47—is tf SCAMMAN & GRANGER

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## Musical Instruction.

THE subscriber will continue to give lessons on the Piano-Forte, Melodeon, &c, during the present season, to all who may desire his services. 18 A. R. DAVIS, No. 6, Central Block.

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## NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing a note signed by me and John Baker, payable to Joshua C. Batchelder, or order, dated Shapleigh, Aug. 3rd 1853, for fifty dollars on demand, as the money for said note was given has been paid. AHIRA H. BAKER.

3w20

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## MEAL.

COUNTRY CORN MEAL, kept constantly on hand and for sale by JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, April 24, 1855. 16

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## FOR SALE.

A YOUNG HORSE, 5 years old, perfectly kind, well broke to Harness. Also, a Wagon, been run a short time. Inquire at this office.

May 1, 1855. 18tf

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## DR. BURLEIGH SMART'S

## COUGH

## MEDICINE.

DR BURLEIGH SMART, of Kennebunk, Me., was well known throughout the New England States, as a Physician whose treatment of Lung Diseases was attended with almost miraculous success. Very few Physicians ever enjoyed a more enviable reputation, or acquired a more extensive practice. The Medical Journal, in speaking of him soon after his death, says:

"A man liberally educated, of acute perception, superior judgment, untiring perseverance, and ardently devoted to his profession, Dr. Burleigh Smart was eminently worthy of the enviable position which he held in the estimation of the Medical Faculty at the time of his death. Although skillful in every branch of the Medical Sciences, for many years his attention was given to DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, in the treatment of which he proved himself the most successful Physician who ever practiced in New England."

This medicine was first compounded and made use of by him, and is substantially the same great agent by means of which he accomplished so many wonderful cures of Pulmonary Disease. Its efficacy having been most thoroughly tested, in thousands of cases, by an eminent Physician, all we can say in its praise must, of course, be superfluous. It is offered to the public in its present form, with the most implicit confidence in its powers—a confidence based not wholly upon the above, but upon actual trials of its virtues, the testimony of hundreds of our citizens in its favor, and a knowledge of its ingredients severally considered, as regards their curative properties. Its formula has been submitted to several of the most distinguished chemists in this country, who unite in pronouncing it "A beautiful combination of the most reliable and valuable remedial agents used in treating Diseases of the Lungs and other Respiratory Organs."

Unlike all other medicines of the same nature, it immediately allays the Cough, and so operates on the blood as to remove the *Cause*, thus effecting a permanent cure. In this respect it is infinitely superior to any other preparation. By its use the strength of the patient is sustained, tone and vigor imparted to the system, the blood purified, disease subverted, and a healthy action of all the organs attained. In compounding it, the greatest care is observed, every bottle being separately prepared with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, and in strict accordance with the original recipe. No poisonous drugs are used to give it a beautiful color, and impair its virtues, as in nearly all other Cough Medicines, and in every instance the patient can rely on its doing all that medicine can do.

To secure the public against counterfeits, we have the bottles made expressly for us, with the words "DR. BURLEIGH SMART'S COUGH MEDICINE, SHAW & CLARK, BIDDEFORD, ME., U. S. A.," blown in the glass. Every bottle is enclosed in a wrapper of RED enameled paper, printed in the English, French, Spanish and German languages, from a costly engraved plate, of which the copyright has been secured. An inside wrapper, containing full directions for using the Medicine, and a valuable treatise on Diseases of the Lungs, with directions for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, compiled from the most reliable medical authorities by a distinguished physician, also accompanies each bottle.

**SHAW & CLARK, Proprietors,**
**BIDDEFORD, ME., U. S. A.**

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietors, and retailed by all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States and Canadas. 18istf

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## SPRING OPENING

OF

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

## HATS, CAPS AND,

## FURNISHING GOODS,

## For 1855.

DANIEL STIMSON has just received at his Clothing Establishment at

**No. 2, SOMES' BLOCK, Biddeford,**

A fresh supply of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, making in all as good or better assortment than can be found in the City. These goods have been selected by himself, from the best Manufacturing Establishments in Boston, and he calls the attention of his friends, and the public generally, and hopes by the LOW PRICES for which he shall sell, and close application to business, to meet and receive a share of the public patronage.

The goods from which his clothing is manufactured, is all sponged before being made up, and the work executed as well as work is done in shops where Custom Made Clothing is furnished.

The Man or Boy who wants a COAT, or PANTS, or VESTS, or SHIRTS, or DRAWERS, or FLANNELS, or CRAVATS, or SUSPENDERS, or HOSIERY, or UMBRELLAS, or any article in the

**FURNISHING LINE,**

And wishes to buy good articles, as low, or a shade lower, that they can be purchased elsewhere, is invited to examine the Stock.

N. B. Mealio's and Beebe's Mole and Beaver Hats, (this Spring Styles) Soft Hats, Caps, Boys' Clothing, Umbrellas, &c, constantly on hand.

BIDDEFORD, May 4, 1855. 18

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## DOCTOR DEAN'S

## NEURALGIC PILLS.

NEURALGIA is a disease immediately attacking the brain and nervous system, the source of all sensation and motion, and to be distinguished from Rheumatism, that being seated upon the muscular portions of the body.—Indeed, Neuralgia may be called the *rheumatism of the nerves.*

As this class of diseases is often caused by derangement of the stomach and liver, these pills are especially calculated to remove the original cause of the complaints. They operate by removing obstructions from the stomach, bowels and liver, by exciting their functional powers without debilitating, and by sending the vital fluids to the extremities of the arteries and nerves.

Having been a practising physician for over fifty years, and been favorably known as the author of Dean's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, that have stood the test of time and experience for more than three quarters of that period, I put these pills into the market, with the assurance of a favorable reception, and that the public will hail them as another blessing conferred upon suffering humanity.

Orders addressed to the Agents, MAYNARD & NOYES, Merchants Row, Boston, will be promptly answered.

For sale also by all the principal Wholesale Druggists in the cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the British Provinces.

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## NOTICE.

FRANCIS YORK having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of Liquors in the City of Biddeford, under the provisions of the Statute of the State, entitled, "an act for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops," the inhabitants of said city are hereby notified that the place of sale for said Liquors is in the building on Liberty Street, near M. & H. Pierce's Bakery, where they may be had "for medicinal and mechanical uses" only, and where Selectmen of other towns may obtain a supply of unadulterated liquors for agencies, established in conformity with the act aforesaid.

FRANCIS YORK,
Agent for City of Biddeford.

Biddeford, May 2, 1855.

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## NOTICE THIS.

THE Proprietor, being unable, on account of his feeble health, to attend to his mechanical business as formerly, will rent a privilege in his spacious shops, for carrying on the Carriage-making or Joinering business. Room sufficient to accommodate as many hands in either of the above branches as one would wish to employ. There is belonging to the establishment a Horse-power that drives a Circular Saw, gig, &c. Also a Turning Lathe, and Machinery for boring all kinds of work.

There is not a better located, or one more convenient in the County of York, for carrying on the above business.

A large assortment of Tools will be let, if wanted with the shops.

A Wheelwright is needed in the village. Carriages have to be sent to Kennebunk or Saco for repairs.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of Silas Perkins, at the Post office. STEPHEN PERKINS.

Kennebunkport, May 1st, 1855. 18

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## WOOLEN GOODS.

**E. H. C. HOOPER, Liberty St,**

OFFERS for sale at prices which cannot fail of giving satisfaction, a large and varied stock of WOOLEN GOODS, fresh from the manufactories, embracing

**BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**

AND

**Doe Skins,**

plain and fancy styles, and other Cloths for gentlemen's clothing—making in all the largest and best stock to select from in the city. Purchasers will find it for their interest to select from this stock, as the goods will be sold at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Biddeford, May 1, 1855. 18

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## BOSTON CARDS.

### April, 1855.

**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**

THE undersigned, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, are now prepared with FULL STOCKS of all goods in their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of COUNTRY DEALERS.

The large and varied assortment which the BOSTON market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection.

---

HENRY L. DAGGETT,
Wholesale Dealer in
**Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,**
AND
IMPORTER OF LASTING, GALLOONS & FRENCH SKINS.
and offers a large stock at the lowest prices, for cash,
**Nos. 152 & 154, Congress St. Boston.**

---

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
**C. & M. COX,**
Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and LEATHER,
42 & 44 PEARL STREET,
Have on hand a stock of the best manufacture, which they will sell at the lowest price in the market, for cash.

---

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
READY-MADE
**CLOTHING,**
Manufactured expressly for
THE NEW ENGLAND TRADE.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
**OAK HALL,**
34 North St., Boston Mass.

---

BROWN'S PATENT IMPROVED
**Burglars' Light Alarm Apparatus,**
For the protection of Persons and Property against Burglars and Intruders.

This Machine is peculiarly adapted for Hotels, to alarm travellers in their respective rooms, who may wish to be aroused any hour of the night; or for Physicians,—ringing a bell and giving a quick and sure alarm and light instantly. It is equally simple in its construction, durable and useful, and the price comes within the means of any who wish to avail themselves of its benefits.

Address C. CURTICE,
5 Howard street, Boston.

---

**CARPETINGS.**
PEARL MARTIN, 163 Hanover St., Boston.
Dealer in
CARPETINGS & WINDOW SHADES.
N. B.—Store and Office shades made to order.

---

**GET THE BEST.**
100 TONS FRENCH ZINC PAINT,
OF THE
Vieille Montagne company's Manufacture,
For sale by STIMPSON & VALENTINE,
55 BROAD Street.

We would call the particular attention of consumers to this superior article of Zinc Paint, either for outside or inside painting. Having been extensively used and thoroughly tested the past five years in this city, we now offer it to the public with the fullest assurance that there is nothing superior as a white paint, forming a harder surface and less liable to rub off than the best white lead. Many of our best painters have now abandoned the use of the latter article.

---

Johnson's superior Double and Single Stitch
**SEWING MACHINE,**
Adapted to every variety of Sewing on Cloth and Leather. For sale by A. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, No. 20 Milk Street.

---

**D. B. GULICK,**
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
No. 191 WASHINGTON STREET.
(Entrance on Norfolk Avenue,) BOSTON.
Book and Newspaper Illustrations and Headings, Portraits, Views of Buildings, &c., executed promptly, on the most reasonable terms.

---

**GEORGE L. THAYER,**
Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND SHOE STOCK,
HAS REMOVED TO
33 & 35 PEARL STREET, BOSTON.

---

**LAUNDRY STARCH POLISH,**
Manufactured and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the
**AMERICAN LAUNDRY COMPANY,**
Office No. 14 Water St., (up stairs) Boston.

And by Grocers, Druggists, and Periodical Houses generally throughout the country. For richness of quality, beauty of polish, durability of appearance, and power of resisting damp weather,

It is Unrivaled.

Orders sent by Express promptly attended to.

---

**WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR.**
WARRANTED PURE and superior to any ever offered in this market. Manufactured by
E. T. COWDREY & CO.,
29 & 31 Eastern Avenue,
FORMERLY EASTERN R. R. WHARF, BOSTON.

---

**GLASS WATER PIPES,**
For Wells, Springs and Aqueducts,
AT THE SAME OLD PRICE.
P. S.—40,000 feet of CAST IRON PIPE for sale, one to six inches, proved 500 lbs. to the inch. Also, all sizes GLASS TUBES, from 1-8 to 2 in. No. 85 Sudbury st.
W. B. GUY.

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**SAMUEL J. BRADLEY,**
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
and Dealer in
Stocks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Foreign Currency,
No. 31 EXCHANGE STREET, BOSTON.

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Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs.
**JOHN B. HILL, M. D.**
No. 25 Winter street, Boston.
Office hours until 10 A. M., 12 to 2, 3 to 5, and 7 to 9.

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CHARLES STODDER will receive a supply of
**GUTTA PERCHA PIPE**
on or before the first of June. Also, Agent for
SMITH'S MACHINE BELT CLASP.
75 Kilby Street, Boston.

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**DR. W. M. CORNELL.**
630 Washington st., & 25 Ash st., Boston,
Treats all Chronic diseases, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, threatened Consumption, and especially all Female Complaints, and such as are connected with Nervous Debility and Irritation. These Diseases have been his special study for many years. All his medicines are prepared under his own inspection. Office hours till 9 A. M., and from 12 M., to 3 P. M.

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**FAIRBANKS & BEARD,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MINERAL AND SODA WATER.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Brown Stout,
Howard Athenæum Building, Howard st., BOSTON.
Hotels supplied on reasonable terms.

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**BOUNTY LANDS.**
All persons entitled to Bounty Lands under the Act of the 3rd ult., are invited to call on the Subscriber and comply with the forms and Instructions just received from the Pension Office, Washington, in order to receive the 160 acres of Bounty Land granted by said Act. Also, Land Warrants bought and sold.

J. W. MAYNARD, 8 Congress st., Boston.

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**A. GILBERT,**
257 Washington St., (up stairs,) Boston.
WHOLSALE AND RETAIL
Ornamental Hair Work Manufactory,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

---

**Dr. Hoopers' Rheumatic Liniment**
Is the best medicine that can be purchased for that complaint, as many can testify who have used it. Manufactured by
J. E. FORD, 339 Hanover St., Boston.
DURGAN & ROFFE, Portland, Agents for Maine.

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**SMITH & CROCKER,**
MEN'S AND BOYS'
**CLOTHING,**
Wholesale and Retail,
Nos. 35 & 37 North Street, Boston.

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DAGUERREOTYPE GOODS.
JOHN SAWYER & CO., 123 Washington street, Boston.

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**Gilbert, Dodge & Co., 106 State street,**
Dealers in Axes, Springs, Anvils, Vices, BELLOWS, Chains, Pressed Nuts and Washers, Bolts, Rivets, Jack and Bed Screws, and every article generally used by Machinists and Shipsmiths. Forgings and Castings furnished to order.

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## BOSTON CARDS.

**J. J. BEALS & CO.**
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOCKS AND CLOCK MATERIALS,
Opposite Boston & Maine R. R. Depot, Haymarket Sq., BOSTON.

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**A. A. Fish's**
**Mammoth Daguerrean Rooms,**
Superior Daguerreotypes for 25 Cents and upwards, by the Double Camera, at 228 Washington St., Boston.

---

**Deafness Cured, However Caused.**

TESTIMONY.—MR. EDITOR:—Seeing an advertisement that the deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. BOARDMAN, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation. To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my health was perfectly restored. I recommend all deaf persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton.

Office 304 Washington street. Entrance first door Suffolk Place, Boston. Letters, post paid, attended to. Remedies and apparatus sent by express.

---

**PAINTS VS. COLORS.**
HENY WOOD,
Manufacturer of COLORS,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to 29 Doane street, between State and Central) where he will keep constantly on hand for sale in cases, casks and kegs, a good assortment of COLORS, of his own manufacture, at very low prices, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of past favors.—Factory at West Needham.

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SPLENDID FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
THE AMERICAN UNION.—No continued stories—no advertisements—each number complete in itself! TERMS, $2 a year, in advance. Subscriptions received by GRAVES & WESTON, *Publishers*, 36 Washington St., Boston.

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**Memoir of Martha Whiting.**
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE TEACHER'S LAST LESSON,
A MEMOIR OF MARTHA WHITING, late of the Charlestown Female Seminary,—consisting chiefly of Extracts from her Journal, interspersed with reminiscences and Suggestive Reflections. By CATHARINE N. BADGER, an Associate Teacher. With a Portrait, and an Engraving of the Seminary. 12mo., cloth. $1.

The subject of this memoir was, for a quarter of a century, at the head of one of the most celebrated female seminaries in the country. During that period she educated more than *three thousand* young ladies. She was a kindred spirit to Mary Lyon, the celebrated founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, with whom, for strength of character, eminent piety, devotion to her calling, and extraordinary success therein, she well deserves to be ranked. Copies sent by mail, *postage free*, to persons remitting the price of the book.

Published by GOULD & LINCOLN,
59 Washington st., Boston.

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LAND WARRANTS under the Act of 1855, PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN who were in actual service fourteen days under State or U. S. officers, in the war of 1812, Florida war, or war with Mexico, and for their Widows, or Children now minors, unless 160 acre warrants have already issued; and where warrants less than 160 acres have already been obtained, new ones will be procured sufficient to make up that amount, on application in person or by letter to HORATIO WOODMAN, 26 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, who pays cash for the warrants.

---

NATHAN HASKINS,
**MACHINE BROKER,**
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, New and Second-hand MACHINERY of all descriptions and prices, bought and sold.
49, 51 & 53 Haverhill, and 9, 8, 7, 6 Traverse streets.

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**DAVID S. FOSTER,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
No. 118 HANOVER STREET,
Corner of Friend street, . . . . . . . . BOSTON.

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**E. ALLEN & CO.**
Foreign & Domestic Woolens, Vestings,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
and LINEN THREADS for Tailors' and Clothiers' use; and for Cloth and Leather Sewing Machines.
89 Milk and 92 Congress sts.

---

**JOHN J. ADAMS.**
No 99 Washington Street, Boston.
MANUFACTURER OF
BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Has always on hand a large assortment of BRUSHES of best quality, for sale at *low fixed prices*, viz:

Brushes for PAINTRRS AND BUILDERS,
" " FACTORIES AND MACHINERY,
" " HOUSEKEEPERS,
" " PERSONAL USE,
" " HOTELS,
" " STABLES,
" " RAILROADS,
" " TRAVELLERS,
" " SHIP CHANDLERS,
" " HARDWARE DEALERS,
" " PAINT AND OIL DEALERS,
" " COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS GENERALLY.

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T. K. VERY'S
**ARABIAN HORSE POWDERS,**
A compound that is unrivalled as a remedy for all diseases to which horses are subject. A *Sovereign Remedy* for the Heaves, Cough, Cold, Nasal Gleet, Influenza, Farcy, Horse-ail, and Worms.
**For sale at the Horse-shoeing Establishment, 16 Pitts street, Boston.** Price, 50 cents a box.

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**NOTICE.**
Builders and others about having water introduced into their houses, can find a large assortment of Water Fixtures at the
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT OF
JOSEPH ZANE & CO., 109 Court st.

---

CARY'S PATENT
**Factory and Village Fire Engine.**
Suitable for every purpose for which a suction and force pump is required. For sale at No. 5 Merchants row, Boston. One of these pumps may be seen as above, raising water thirty feet through pipe, or forcing through hose.

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MARBLE MANUFACTURER.
W. HYLAND, Tremont st., (near R. R. bridge,) Boston.

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**V. B. PALMER.**
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AGENT,
SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT ST., BOSTON.
☞ To Public Institutions, Reading Rooms, Clubs, &c., as well as to Individuals, this Agency presents a convenient and safe means of subscribing for, or advertising in any number of the best Newspapers of the country. Remittances may be sent by mail, with assurance that all orders will be faithfully attended to.

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## Foreclosure of Mortgage.

WHEREAS, Thomas Chick, formerly of Eliot, in the county of York, and State of Maine, Joiner, now of South Berwick in said County, by his deed, dated June 28, 1849, and recorded on York County Records, book 206, pages 440 to 442, mortgaged to us, the undersigned, the following described real estate, situate in said Eliot, viz: a tract of land with the buildings thereon, bounded: beginning on the highway leading from South Berwick to Portsmouth, over Sturgeon Creek, at the corner of land of Samuel Chick, thence running South 53¼°, East, 4 rods and 8 links, thence South, 10° West, 35½ rods to Sturgeon Creek, thence by said Creek to land of William Bartlett, thence by said Bartlett's land, North, 25°, East, 26 rods, and North, 28½°, East 22 rods, and 22 links, to Cedar road, thence by said road, North, 68°, West, 18 rods, and North, 45°, West, 12 rods, to Sturgeon Creek Road, thence South, 85° West, and by said lastmentioned road, round to the point begun at, containing forty acres more or less.

Also, another tract of land, bounded: beginning on the highway aforesaid, at the corner of land of John Shapleigh, thence running by said highway, North, twenty-one degrees, East 57 rods and 19 links, to land of Lois Shapleigh, thence by her land, South, 87°, West, 15 rods and twelve links, and North, 86¼°, West, 13 rods, to land of Asa Allen, thence South, 11°, West, 66 rods, to a red oak tree on land of J. Shapleigh, thence by his land, North, 60°, East, 22 rods and ten links, to the place begun at, containing ten acres, more or less, with all the buildings thereon.

Also another tract of land, bounded by said first mentioned highway, westerly, and Southerly by land of William Bartlett, easterly by land of Joseph Gould, and Northerly by land of Samuel Shapleigh, containing ten acres, more or less.

Also another tract of land on Tidey's Point, so called, and bounded by Sturgeon Creek, Berwick River, land of William Nason and George Stacy, containing twenty six acres, more or less.

Also, a lot of wood-land on the Rocky Hills, so called, bounded by land of Oliver Clark, George Hammon, Daniel Bartlett, George Stacy, and James Shapleigh, Jr., containing five acres, more or less. Also another tract of land on said Rocky Hills, bounded by land of George Raitt, William and John Morrill, and James Shapleigh Jr., containing five acres, more or less. Now we hereby give notice, that the condition of said mortgage deed has been broken, and that by reason whereof, we claim a foreclosure of the same. Dated at South Berwick, May 1, 1855.

THEODORE F. JEWETT,
3w18 WILLIAM D. JEWETT.

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## LORD & NOYES,

DEALERS IN

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

**Rich Silks, Shawls, Velvets,**

**GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,**

**Two Doors East of the Post Office,**

**FACTORY ISLAND, SACO,**

S. J. LORD, 18 J. W. NOYES.

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## A Book for Every American!

**Rare Chance for Book Agents & Canvassers.**

WANTED,

For every city and town in New England, an intelligent, energetic and enterprising man to obtain subscriptions for the

LIFE OF

## GEORGE WASHINGTON,

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The octavo edition will be sold exclusively by subscription. It will be issued in three elegant volumes of about 500 pages each, handsomely printed on fine paper, in pica type, with Portraits and Plans, and neatly bound in cloth. The first volume will be soon ready. The remaining volumes will be issued at intervals of about three months. Price $2 per volume, payable only on delivery of each volume.

Each Agent will have his own territory.

Applicants should specify what portion of territory they would like, and furnish good references.

For full particulars please address without delay,

FREDERICK PARKER & CO.,
BOOK AND PRINTSELLERS,
**Nos. 50 & 52 Cornhill, Boston.**
eow3w—17

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## WOOL WANTED,

IN EXCHANGE FOR

**Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing,**

AT

OWEN & MOULTON'S

☞ **Clothing Establishment,** ☜

Next door west of York Bank, Main street.

SACO, April 27, 1855. 17

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## Corn, Flour, Pork and Lard.

JUST received and for sale,
25 Barrells Hiram Smith Flour.
50 " Harmon Double Extra.
50 " Spring Water double extra.
100 " Round Hoop Ohio
50 " Horace P. Smith
100 " Ohio Extra.
50 " Canada.
25 " Mess Pork.
20 " Tierce Leaf Lard.
By JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, April 27th, 1855. 17

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## For Sale.

A Second Hand Chaise, will be sold cheap. Inquire at this Office. 17—tf

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## Entire New Stock

OF

## DRY GOODS!

## B. F. HAMILTON

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends that he has taken store,

**No. 3 Cataract Block, Saco,**

and just opened an ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

FRESH GOODS,

of the VERY LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS which he would be happy to show to all persons.

N. B. All goods are sold for CASH, and consequently every person can depend upon buying at the LOWEST PRICES.

B. F. HAMILTON,

6w16 No. 3, Cataract Block, Factory Island, Saco.

---

## NEW STOCK

OF

## DRY GOODS

## FOR CASH.

**B. F. HAMILTON,**

DEALER IN

SILKS, SHAWLS, TALMAS,
MANTILLAS, VELVETS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS, PRINTS,
Bleached an Brown Cottons, White Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.
3 Cataract Block, Factory Island, Saco.

Saco, April 20, 1855. 6w16

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## SACO NURSERIES.

**S. L. GOODALE, Horticulturist,**

SACO, MAINE,

Begs to offer to his friends and the public the usual assortment of hardy

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,

VINES, AND PLANTS.

**Dwarf and Standard Pears,**

APPLES, PLUMS, CHERRIES,

QUINCES, &C.

Also, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, cultivated high-bush Blackberries, &c.,

In variety embracing all the best proved sorts, and many of the promising novelties of the day. Fruit tree Stocks, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Herbaceous plants, Bedding out plants, &c.

The great success hitherto attending the productions of these Nurseries, renders any encomiums on the value of *Northern grown* Plants and trees unnecessary.

The stock is very large, of unsurpassed quality, and offered at prices presenting inducements to purchasers in any quantity. Descriptive and priced Catalogues on application.

Lifting and packing done in the most faithful manner, insuring safe carriage to any distance with ordinary care. 6w—15

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Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

**JOHN B. HILL, M. D.,**

No. 25 Winter Street, . . . . . . Boston,

WITH general practice, gives special attention to DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS, and to MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS. Office hours until 10 A.M., 12 to 2, 3 to 5, 7 to 9 P.M. 3m—16

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## ELECTRICITY.

DAVIS' PATENT MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, a new and simple machine for application of electricity to any part of the body For sale by T. GILMAN,

51tf Factory Island.

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## COW FOUND.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in upper Biddeford, on Friday night of last week, a red and white Cow, with brass on her horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. OLIVER RUMERY.

Biddeford, April 18, 1855. 16

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## NOTICE.

THE members of the York Co. M. F. I. Co. are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be holden at the Company's Office, in South Berwick, Me., on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1855, for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Also, to see if the Company will vote to accept of an act, in addition to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the York Co. M. F. Ins. Company, passed by the last legislature of the State.

Per Order of the Directors.

JOHN M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

Office of York Co. M. F. I. Co.,
South Berwick, Me., May 2, 1855. 3w18

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## Lumber for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yard, Biddeford, Clear Plank, Clear Boards, Floor Boards, Shaved Shingles, Clear Sawed Shingles, No. 1 Shaved Shingles, No. 1 Sawed Shingles, (pine,) Clear Pickets, Spruce Pickets, No. 1 Pine Pickets, Spruce Pickets, 2, 3, and 4 inch Plank, Cheap Spruce Boards, Spruce Laths, Spruce Laths, Blinds and Shades; Sash Stuff, 1½ inch, for Banisters—Stair Banisters, Yellow Birch Boards and Plank,—Cedar Posts, 5 to 10 feet, Clapboards, and Plastering Hair. The above we offer cheap for Cash.

J. & S. D. SWEETSIR.

Biddeford, May 1, 1855.

Call on J. Sweetsir, at the foot of Foss Street, Biddeford. 3m18

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MARSHALL'S SNUFF, DUTCH SNUFF, CHOOCK'S SNUFF and [illegible] D. L. MITCHELL.

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## FARMS FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS, situated in Parsonsfield, known as the Tuck Farms. One on which I now reside, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land, suitably divided into tillage, pasturing and woodland. On said farm there are about three thousand Sapling Pines, large enough for building purposes, two good Orchards, a good House; two Barns, and never failing water. Said Farm cuts from fifty to sixty tons of hay annually; is well fenced, mostly by stone wall, except the Southern boundary, which is by a running stream.

The other lies adjoining, now occupied by James M. Tuck, formerly owned by Jonathan Tuck, Esq., P. M. of Biddeford. Contains about ninety acres, cuts from twenty-five to thirty tons of hay. On said farm is a two-story House, thirty by forty, well finished inside and out, with an L attached, twenty-five by nineteen feet, in which are two large boilers set. A good barn, situated ninety feet from said L, is connected therewith by a shed one story and a half high, twenty-five feet wide, divided into a wood shed, a harness and carriage house, and other convenient apartments; also a good Corn Chamber the whole length.—There are two good orchards, in which about two thousand scions have been set and commenced bearing, also a young orchard containing one hundred trees of choice fruit, been set three years. There are two good wells of water on said farm. Also a pasture lot, situated about one half a mile from the above farms, containing about sixty acres, on which is a large orchard.

Said Farms are bounded on the West by one of the most beautiful sheets of water in America, three miles long by two wide, and known as Province Pond. They are under a good state of cultivation, and will be sold at great bargains.

Any one wishing to buy a good farm in a beautiful location, will be directed to one by calling upon James M. Tuck, Parsonsfield, Jonathan Tuck, Esq., P. M., Biddeford, or Jeremiah M. Tuck, Salmon Falls, N. H.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction (either together or separately, as may best suit the purchaser) on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless previously disposed of. Also the Stock (consisting of about thirty head of neat cattle, and two 2 year old Colts,) Hay and Farming tools.

Terms made known at sale. Possession given May 1st, 1856. SAMUEL TUCK.

Parsonsfield, May 1st, 1855. 18

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TREES FOR SALE

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, near the Saco Cemetery,

APPLE, PAR, PLUM

AND

**Cherry Trees,**

From all the the leading popular varieties.

Pear Trees, in a bearing state, 50 to 75 cts. each;
Apple " " " 25 cts. "

**All kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.,**

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

By DANIEL MAHONY,
Practical Nurseryman.

Saco, March 30, 1855. 2m13

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## MORE BOUNTY LANDS.

BY the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1855, all Officers, Soldiers and Seamen who have served FOURTEEN DAYS in any war of the United States since 1775, are entitled to 160 acres of land, if they have not received it. Those who have received 40 or 80 acres, are now entitled to enough more to make up the 160. Those who have received 160 acres are not entitled to any more. The benefit of this Act extends to the widow and minor children of the soldier, but to no other heirs. Those who have been engaged in BATTLE are entitled to 160 acres without regard to the period of their service.

Persons having claims under this or any other Act, will have them promptly attended to by calling on, or writing to, A. L. RICHARDSON & CO., 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, who pay cash for warrants.

N. B. We have faithful and experienced Agents, in Washington, and we make no charge in any case, unless we obtain the land.

Boston, March 23, 1855. 6 mos.

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## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will sell at private sale the farm formerly owned by Mark Hill. Said farm contains one hundred acres, including over 20 acres of excellent wood land, with some timber. It is well fenced and well watered, has a good orchard and good buildings. Any one wishing to buy a farm, pleasantly situated on the N. W. side of Tailor Pond, in Auburn, and within four miles of Lewiston Falls, can have the same for $3,800, and immediate possession will be given. For information, enquire of Sullivan Kingman, Bartlett, N. H., or Luke Hill, Biddeford, Me. SULLIVAN KINGMAN,

13tf LUKE HILL.

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## Burning Fluid,

CAMPHENE, and PHOSGENE GAS. Fresh supply just received, and for sale by

tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL

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## LAND WARRANTS

OBTAINED under the late act of Congress, for all who have served 14 days in the military or marine service of the United States, since 1790, by EMERY & LORING.

Saco, March 8, 1855.

N. B. All those who have obtained 40 acre warrants, are entitled to 120 acres more, and we have the necessary proofs and papers in our possession. 11 E. & L.

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**Deafness Cured, However Caused.**

TESTIMONY.—MR. EDITOR:—Seeing an advertisement that the deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. Boardman, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation. To my astonishment, in twenty minutes, my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all deaf persons to try the doctor's new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
of Stoughton.

Office removed to 304 Washington Street, entrance first door Suffolk Place. Letters postpaid attended to. Remedies and apparatus sent by express.

Boston, March 22, 1855. 13

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**DR. W. H. HASKELL,**

Offers his services to the public in the profession. He carefully and with the least possible pain performs all operations upon the natural Teeth, and inserts artificial ones, to the perfect satisfaction of all

OFFICE—No. 9, Central Block, Biddeford.

Bowdoinham, Oct. 19th, 1854.

MR. HASKELL: Dear Sir,—I have worn a set of artificial teeth two years, made by you, and feel perfectly satisfied with them; they are a great help, and I find them equally as good in masticating food as my natural teeth. Respectfully yours,

H. FULLER.

Dr. H. has filled, extracted, and set both pivot and plate teeth for me, and with pleasure I recommend him to all wishing the services of a Dentist.

51 M. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Bowdoinham, Me

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## U. S. BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

### Press Forward Your Claims!

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, BOTH Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla-Men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who may have served in any of the Wars of the United States, since the year 1790, the law of 1855 gives each of you who has not received it, a Warrant for Land, One Hundred and Sixty Acres!! And to all who have received Bounty Land, enough more to make One Hundred and Sixty Acres!! If the soldier is dead the warrant is granted to his Widow, or if no Widow, the minor Child or Children, are entitled to the Bounty.

*We are prepared to promptly prosecute all claims for Land, and will supply Justices of Peace, County Clerks, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public, Lawyers, and all others, with the necessary instructions, and blank forms, free of cost, on application, by mail or otherwise.*

Warrants bought and sold at the highest the market price, and sent to all places.

N. R. COBB & CO.,
22 William Street, New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York. Ohio Life & Trust Company, New York.

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## CARPETINGS.

E. H. C. HOOPER has just received a complete assortment of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, comprising every grade suitable for Spring Sales. All New Styles, and cheaper than ever—to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

NO. 3 HOOPER'S BRICK BLOCK

13 Liberty St., Biddeford

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**Live Geese and Common Feathers**

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, by

13 E. H. C. HOOPER.

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## BOUNTY LAND.

ALL persons entitled to Land Warrants under the new law, passed March 3d, 1855, can have the business attended to for them for $3 each, by calling on the subscribers. J. & J. TUCK.

Biddeford, March 12, 1855. 11

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## LINENS, DAMASKS,

AND

## White Goods,

JUST received, and now opening, a fine assortment of LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c. ALSO FLANNELS and COTTONS, all widths, with a great variety of WHITE GOODS, adapted to the Spring Trade, by E. H. C. HOOPER,

13 No. 3, Hooper's Brick Block, Liberty St.

## Selected Articles.

Goethe's Maxims. Goethe (says the Christian Spiritualist,) is nowhere richer or more peculiar than in his aporisms and smaller poems. In the former, he usually presents one side of some important truth, or hits, with unerring aim, some prevailing error or folly.

How shall we learn to know ourselves!—by reflection! Never. Only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.

But what is thy duty? That which is before thee—the task of the day.

In the works of men, as in those of nature, aims and intentions are specially to be regarded.

Botanists have a division of plants which they name "Incomplete:"—one may also say that there are *incomplete* men, such are those whose inward longing and striving are out of proportion to their powers of action and execution.

Incessant activity, of what kind soever, leads at last to bankruptcy of health.

It is not always necessary that truth should be embodied. It is all-sufficient if it hover spiritually around—if, like the sound of bells, it float with earnest friendliness through the air.

A man cannot properly be said to live till he rejoices in the well-being of others.

Piety is not an end, but a means, through the purest repose of the spirit, to attain the highest culture.

Wherefore it may be remarked, that those who pursue piety as an end and aim, are mostly hypocrites.

A duty discharged still seems a debt, for no one can satisfy himself.

The greatest esteem which an author can express for the public is, never to bring forth that which it expects, but what he himself, with that degree of culture native and foreign to which he has attained, discerns to be right and useful.

It is by no means easy for people to understand one another, even with the best will and intentions; but to these must be added ill-will, that disturbs everything.

Life, as common as it looks, as readily as it seems to settle down into the commonplace and quotidian, still cherishes in secret higher aims, and is ever quietly looking around for the means of attaining them.

As from habit one looks at a watch which no longer goes, so turns the eye to those of beauty, from which love no longer looks out to us.

It is much easier to discern error than to find the truth; the former lying on the surface is readily perceived — the latter reposes in depth, whence not every one can call her forth.

Beauty is a revelation of the inmost laws of nature, which, without her meditation, must ever have been concealed from us.

Music, in its best sense, is less dependent upon novelty; yea, the older it is, the more accustomed one is to it, the greater is its effect.

* * *

A Hungry Carpet Bag. The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a valorous attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated, "Dollar, sir"

"A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh!"

"That's true," said Meanness, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed unto it saying, "Carpet bag, it seems you're an individual,—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat,"—upon which, he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least $8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.

* * *

A few Facts to be Pasted in the Hat.—The world estimates men by their success in life—and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistantly with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions on a principle of right, preserve your integrity of character and, in doing this never reckon the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgement than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish or niggardly; of the two, avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment; therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much—and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for, even if you gain your case you are generally a loser of money.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

* * *

The Sign of the Times. It is worthy of notice, among the signs of the times, that in many towns where Mr. Sumner has lately spoken, he has been welcomed and heard by men of all parties, forgetful of former differences. At Lynn, the meeting at which he spoke was organized by the choice of six vice-presidents, being the ex-mayors of the town, Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers, without distinction of party. At Lowell he was introduced to the audience by a Whig, and on the platform were the Mayor of the city, the Speaker of the House, and distinguished citizens, while such Whigs as Hon. Linus Child occupied prominent seats and testified much interest in the occasion. The *Newburyport Herald* spoke of his audience there as "the most intelligent collected this season." In smaller towns, as we understand, the attendance has been general. All this shows that the old party ties have lost their influence, and that the people are ready to hear the truth.

* * *

A Significant "Cut." The last number of the *Republican Journal* contains a cut of a human skeleton—and a very meagre one at that—under which are printed the following words:

Last remains of a poor man as they appear after "promoting science."

We think the cut is a very correct representation of the condition of Frank Pierce and his national democratic party. Two years ago this party was a round, plump body, held together by bone and sinew and animated with the life blood of true democracy. But under Pierce's culture it is absolutely reduced to nothing but unsightly bones, disjointed and hung together with rusty wires—having no sinew, no vitality, no blood, no heart, no soul; it is an unsightly thing which every honest man and true patriot would kick from his path and wish to have buried from his sight.—*Jeffersonian.*

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FRESH FROM
New York and Boston.
LORD & NOYES
Would inform the ladies and gentlemen of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity that they have leased
Store No. 2, UNION BLOCK,
Near the Post Office, Saco,
Where they are this day opening one of the best selected stocks of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Ever brought into this market,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN BLACK, PLAID, STRIPE
—AND—
BROCADE SILKS,
DELAINES of every variety,
English, French and American Prints, Cashmere Shawls, DeBeiges, &c., Alexander's Best Kid Gloves, Mourning Goods of every description.
We have spared no pains to furnish our store with the latest Styles and every variety of Goods usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and we intend to make all bargains satisfactory to our customers.
Store No. 2, Union Block, Factory Island, SACO, Two Doors from the Post Office.
Saco, April 27, 1855. LORD & NOYES.
S. J. LORD, J. W. NOYES. tf

DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church Main St., Saco.
Saco, July 13, 1853. 24tf

ALVAN BACON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office and Residence, South Street, Biddeford. 5tf

EBENEZER SHILLABER.
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, in Central Block, Biddeford. 5

EMERY & LORING,
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—Main (corner of Water) Street.
Moses Emery. 45 S. V. Loring.

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—In Deering's Block, opp. Gordon's Hote

E. R. WIGGIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—On Main Street, opp. Pepperell Sq. Refers to Hon. Philip Eastman, Amos H. Boyd Esq., Saco; Hon. W. P. Haines, Biddeford; Messrs James Beebe & Co., Boston, Mass. 11

C. R. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEBANON.

I. S. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SANFORD.

DAVID FALES,
COUNSELOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Hooper's Block, Biddeford, Me. 8tf

L. A. PLUMB,
Surgeon Dentist
AND PHRENOLOGIST.—Office on the corner of Liberty and Laconia sts. over Dr. Peirson's Apothecary Store, Biddeford. 51t

CURTIS'S HYGEANA,
—OR—
INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR,
—AND—
CHERRY SYRUP,
for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs, price $3 per package, for sale by
10tf D L. MITCHELL, Saco.

DAVID B. HILL,
HOUSE CARPENTER,
SHOP on ALFRED STREET, nearly opposite the Methodist Church,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
All kinds of JOB CARPENTERING executed in the best manner, and with dispatch. Also, Doors, Blinds and Window Frames made to order, and on as reasonable terms as can be obtained elsewhere. 4tf

Fearing, Hersey, & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
and Manufacturers of Cordage,
OFFER for sale at No. 5 LONG WHARF, BOSTON,
1000 Bolts Cotton Duck,
500 Coils Tarred Cordage,
500 Coils Manilla "
300 Coils "Hoth's" Boltrope,
50 Cham Cables, assorted sizes,
300 Anchors, assorted sizes.
200 Pieces English Bunting,
50 Cases Cotton Twine, &c., &c.
Gangs of Rigging furnished at short notice.
Boston, April 3, 1855. 14

A NEW LOT OF EMBROIDERIES just received by 13 E. H. C. HOOPER.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FROM $2.50 to $7.00—just received by
13 E. H. C. HOOPER

Flour, Corn, Pork, and Lard.
ON board Schr. Caroline, and for sale by
JOHN GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 24, 1855. 16

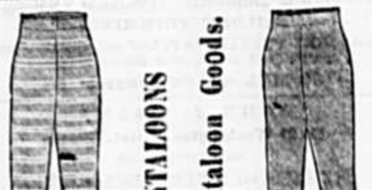
GRASS SEED.
2000 lbs. Clover Seed, 100 bushels Herd's Grass Seed, for sale by JOHN GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 24, 1855. 16

E. H. C. HOOPER
IS now opening, and offers for sale at *very low prices*, all widths and grades of Brocade, Figured and Plain
BLACK SILKS,
Also, Heavy Brocade, Plaid and Changeable SILKS, to which he would invite the particular attention of buyers. 13

TOWN'S FIFTH READER,
FOR Schools, together with all the other numbers, and a large assortment of all the School Books in use, for sale by
10 D. L. MITCHELL.

FOR THE
SPRING
—AND—
SUMMER TRADE.
JUST RECEIVED AT
OWEN & MOULTON'S
An extensive assortment of goods for
Gentlemen's Wear,
CONSISTING OF
BROADCLOTHS
Of every Color and Quality.
Cashmerets, Ermenetts, Satinets, Tweeds, Doeskins,
—AND—
VESTINGS,
Of the richest variety, among which may be found
Plain and Fancy Silk Velvets, Silk Granedines,
Satins, Marseiles,
VELENCIAS, CASHMERES, &c.
Any of the above goods they are prepared to sell by the yard at the very lowest prices, or Manufacture into Gentlemen's Garments of every description, in the most Fashionable and neatest manner possible, and in all cases warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
They have also received a fine selection of
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods,
CONSISTING OF
*Neck and Pocket Kerchiefs, Napoleon Neck Ties, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, &c.*
They have on hand and are continually Manufacturing

Of all Descriptions,
*And in the Latest Styles,*
Which they offer from TWO to THIRTEEN dollars, former prices $2,50 to $15,50.
They have on hand the largest assortment of

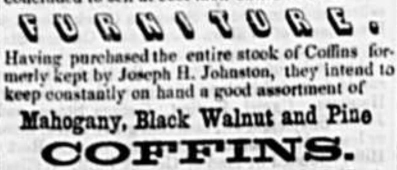


To be found in the County,
Consisting of all the various kinds, which are too numerous to mention: prices from 75 cents to $5,00 each.
They would direct the particular attention of Gentlemen to their Stock of

Their Stock consists of more than
100 Different Styles,
Many of which are elegant and of fine texture.
They give their attention to CUTTING GARMENTS for others to make.
Saco, April, 1855. 17

The voluntary testimony of living witnesses, is that
HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT
AND HUMOR SYRUP,
is the greatest medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.
It has stood the test of more than seven years, and in offering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation. We know it to be the *greatest alleviator of pain and suffering* to those afflicted with *any kind of humor*, and really one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the public, as we can show by the *evidence of living witnesses*, such as Hon. Albert Warren, Mayor of this city, Dea. Wm. M. Kimball, A. W. Stearns, A. T. Sanborn, S. I. Thompson, A. S. Bunker, J. F. C. Hayes, J. W. Carleton, and a host of others, all in the doctor's own neighborhood.
This medicine is different from all others, inasmuch as that,
1st.—It is a *scientific preparation*, compounded according to the laws *Materia Medica.*
2d.—*It cures the disease*, and that, too, without producing another worse than the first.
3d.—*It always improves the health*—not for a day—but it adds a lasting benefit, as testimonials will show.
Try two bottles of each fairly, it will convince the most incredulous. Hundreds have been cured with less quantity, and their testimony is universal that it is the greatest medicine in the known world, powerful in operation—performing its work speedily and with certainty. We wish to be understood that it does not cure by *magic*, or that it cures without any unpleasant sensations or inconvenience, but what is a few days in comparison to years of suffering, running the risk of its terminating in that worst of all forms, Cancer, or that equally as fatal disease, consumption. Physicians say that nine tenths of all consumptive cases originate in humors. Thousands are dying annually by humors alone. To the afflicted, we would only say, it has cured thousands, and in many cases where they had been considered past all cure. A man in New Hampshire is using it on a Cancer, who has been given up by his friends and medical attendants as past help—by using one bottle of the Ointment, he and his friends are now confident it will save his life.
We would cite scores of similar cases where it is proving equally as potent. Believing the voice of the afflicted more powerful than our own, we let them speak for us.
It cures the Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Whites, Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Piles, [a preparation expressly,] Barber's Itch, Fever Sores and old Mercurial Sores, however long standing. It removes all those vexatious Pimples, Eruptions, and Moth or Mildew, from the face, leaving the skin perfectly soft and smooth, adding greatly to the beauty of the complexion. Never, in any case, will it leave the least mark or scar. It will draw humors from the Stomach, Lungs, Throat, and from the Head and Eyes, by an outward application. It improves the sight wonderfully, where the Eyes are troubled with humors, by removing the difficulty and restoring the sight.
PRICE OF OINTMENT, $1.00. PRICE OF SYRUP 50 CTS
HAYES' PILE OINTMENT,
*A certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the Bottles. Price, $1.00.*
Read the following—it speaks for itself:—
*Lawrence, June 12, 1854.*
We, the undersigned, citizens of Lawrence, having used the vegetable Allied Ointment prepared by E. D. Hayes of this city, and being personally acquainted with the Doctor, feel pleasure in adding our testimony to all the Doctor's claims for his medecine. Unlike other remedies in the market, this preparation performs its office speedily and with certainty. The Ointment we have used with the most happy result, after vainly seeking relief by free use of Sarsaparillas, Salves, etc., etc. Our experience fully justifies us in confidently recommending it as *the* article, and only one known to us, as performing all its claims.
A. S. Bunker, S. I. Thompson,
A. W. Stearns, Asa T. Sanborn.
Prepared by Dr. E. D. Hayes, and Sold wholesale and retail by Charles H. Kent, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed. Agents for Biddeford, Dr. J. Sawyer and A. Sawyer. 1y15

THE PLACE TO BUY.
THE Subscribers, intending to make some different arrangements in their business, have concluded to sell at cost their entire stock of
FURNITURE.
Having purchased the entire stock of Coffins formerly kept by Joseph H. Johnston, they intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
Mahogany, Black Walnut and Pine
COFFINS.
Also Caskets neatly polished and trimmed. Burial Robes, Collars and Caps furnished at the shortest notice.
DEARING & GOODWIN.
SHOP—South side of Pepperell Square, over T. S. Stevens' Store.
Saco, March 23, 1855. 12tf



METALIC BURRIAL CASES; Mahogany Walnut and Pine Coffins, for sale at ABRAHAM FORSSKOL'S Shop, Cross Street, Saco. Me.
Jan. 7, 1854.

CREAM TARTAR, warranted pure, for sale by T. GILMAN,
51tf Factory Island.

SCROFULA
CAN BE CURED BY
DR. BAILEY'S
ALTERATIVE
SYRUP.
— IT WILL CURE —
Salt Rheum and Humors
OF ALL KINDS;
Spinal Diseases, Rickets, Tumors, Ulcers, White Swellings, Chronic Diarrhea;
COUGHS, HMORRHAGE
FROM THE LUNGS,
AND OTHER SYMPTOMS OF
FATAL CONSUMPTION
Made and sold by
34—1y WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

FOUND AT LAST.
THE COMPOUND
THAT WILL PRESERVE THE HAIR, PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF, AND CURE BALDNESS,
Also a certain cure for the
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
PIERCE'S
ROSETTA HAIR TONIC.
AN entirely new compound, composed of the most active substances for the above purposes, compounded in a scientific manner and with great care. This is no humbug, as hundreds can testify who have used and received benefit from it.
READ the following certificate from a gentleman who is well known in the community:
Neponset, May 18, 1854.
Mr. Pierce, Sir: Having made use of only two bottles of your Hair Tonic, known only as Pierce's Rosetta Hair Tonic, I have the gratification of informing you it has had a very beneficial effect, new hair having come out over my head and bids fair to cover it in a desirable manner. Yours, &c, J. B. HILL, Confectioner.
Stranger, read this and follow the subscriber's example:
Roxbury, June 5, 1854.
Mr. Pierce, Sir: Will you please send me half a dozen bottles of the ROSETTA HAIR TONIC. I have used the bottle I purchased of you and find it excellent; my hair is improving, new hair having started where I was bald for the past two years. I would most sincerely recommend it to all persons who have lost or are losing their hair. Yours with great respect,
CHARLES GOODHUE.
STILL ANOTHER.
Boston, June 24, 1854.
Mr. Pierce, Sir: I have used one bottle of your ROSETTA HAIR TONIC, and must say it is far superior to the numerous articles advertised for preventing hair from falling off and turning grey. Yours, &c.,
J. H. WILEY, Pearl Street.
These are but few of the many the proprietor has in his possession. The Tonic is put up in large sized bottles.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by REDDING & CO., 8 State st.; G. C. GOODWIN, 99 Union st., and by the Proprietor, corner of Pearl and Purchase streets, Boston, Mass. At retail by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the New England States. 3m8

FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
If you want a good nice Miniature call on
E. H. M'KENNEY.
He makes his own specimens—gets the first premiums, makes no fifty cent daubs that will fade out in a few weeks, but he *does* make *better daguerreotypes* than can be obtained at any other place in this vicinity.
It is acknowledged by all good judges that E. H. McKenney's Miniatures are far superior to any other in this vicinity. McKenney don't *boast* that he can make the *cheapest* and *meanest* picture, but that he can make the *best*, and sell them at the same price that others sell an inferior quality. McKenney of *Biddeford*, would have it distinctly understood that he is in no way connected with any of the fifty cent *slop shops*, but that he *warrants* all of his work to be done in the *very best manner*, having been located in Biddeford more than five years, (long before any of his neighbor artists took miniatures in this vicinity) all have had a chance of knowing whether *his* Daguerreotypes fade or not. He makes all sizes and styles from the largest to the smallest, single or in groups. GOLD LOCKETS and FANCY CASES constantly on hand.
Don't mistake the place, but call at
No. 6 Central Block, Biddeford.
P. S. E. H. McKenney has one of
Palmer & Longking's Patent Machines,
for polishing plates, that cannot be surpassed. 9tf

Albion P. Moody,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, BLINDS, & DOORS;
—ALSO—
JOB CARPENTERING
Done to Order.
WE are prepared to make all kinds of Sash, Blinds, and Doors, at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the State.
SHOP,—In the Yard of Saco Water Power Co., formerly occupied by J. W. Greenleaf.
Biddeford, Dec. 21, 1854. no 51 tf

WINGATE,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Nos. 12 and 13 Franklin Avenue,
Between Court and Cornhill Sts., Boston.
CENTRALLY located,—Convenient for all,—not in costly apartments, nor subject to high rents.
Under these circumstances, being a practical Hatter, and having had long experience in the business, he can sell the best Moleskin Hats, (usually sold for $5,) at the low price of $4. Terms Cash.
On hand at all seasons, the best quality of Hats of the most approved fashions. Hats made to order, and warranted to fit.
Gentlemen, by sending the size of the head, can have a hat forwarded by express to any part of the Country.
All kinds of Hats repaired at short notice. 10

LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF MRS. FARRINGTON, RUTH HALL, by FANNY FERN, ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, 1855, STANHOPE BURLEIGH, THE COQUETTE, SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY, by Dr. Adams, WHIG ALMANAC, MAGAZINES FOR MARCH, just received at
10 MITCHELL'S.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.
PREPARED in a superior manner from the best English Valerian Root, extensively used, and a most valuable Remedy in Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Wakefulness, and all diseases of the Nervous System. For sale by dozen or bottle by tf—38
D. L. MITCHELL,
Druggist and Apothecary, Saco, Me

A. R. DAVIS,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
No. 6, CENTRAL BLOCK.
N. B. Persons wishing to purchase good Instruments, will do well to call at the above number.
Biddeford, Sept. 22, 1854. 38—tf

PAINTS and OIL.
PURE White Lead, "Lewis" and "Union," Prime English Linseed Oil, Chrome Green, *pure*, dry, and in Oil, Chrome Yellow, Pure, Dry, and in Oil, Extra Prussian Blue dry, and in Oil, Chinese Vermillion, Scarlet &c., &c., just received and for sale at *low rates*, by
tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL

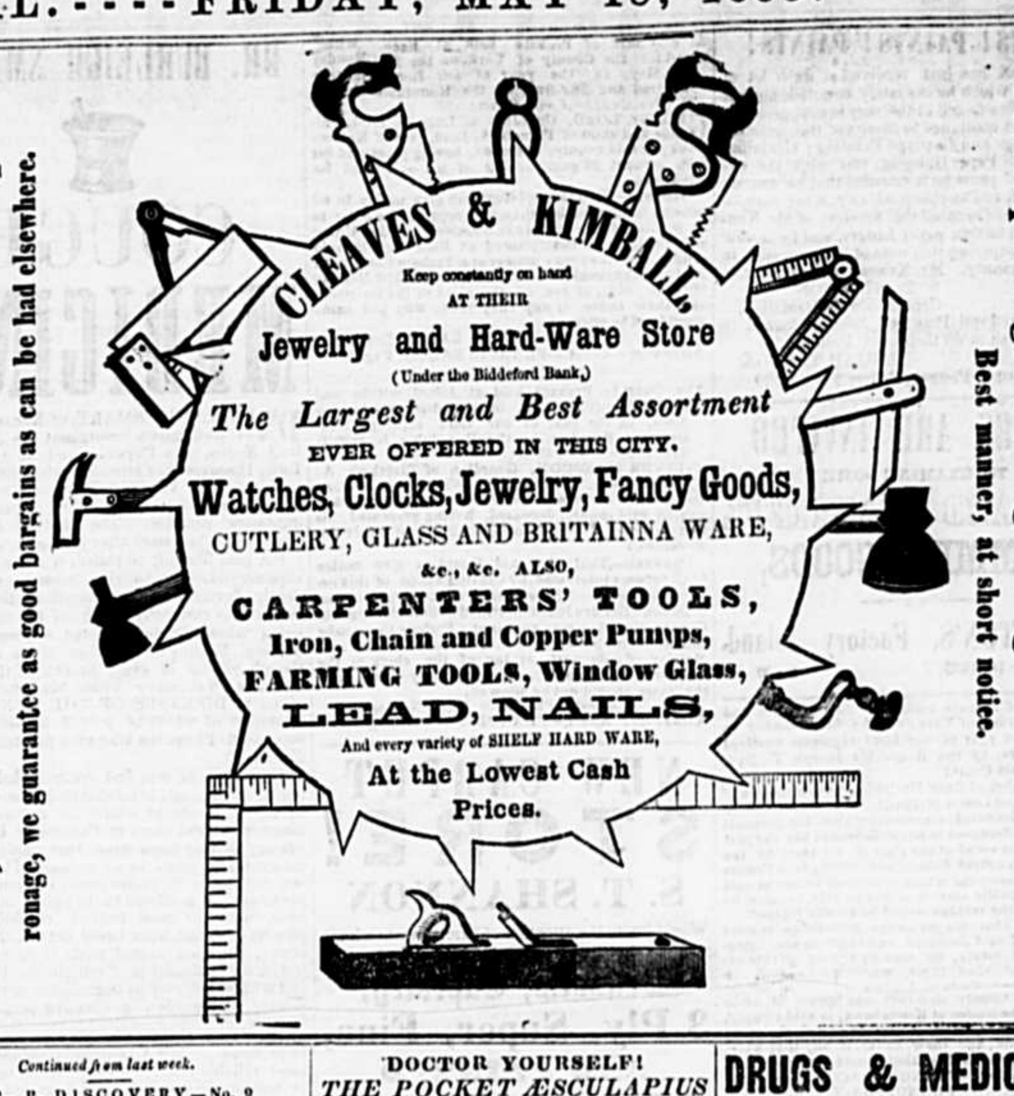
CASHMERE SHAWLS.
NOW opening, the *Largest, Cheapest, and Best* assortment of *CASHMERE SHAWLS* ever offered in this city. Some new designs, and warranted free from cotton. Please call and examine. E. H. C. HOOPER,
13 No. 3 Hooper's Brick Block

MONEY TO LOAN
ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, or with any good security.
SHAW & CLARK, Jewellers.
Biddeford, 1854. 52tf

Supporters.
SUPPORTERS & TRUSSES of the latest and most approved styles, kept by Dr. N. Brooks Also, Banning's Patent Lace, kept only by
N. BROOKS, Main St., Saco
Saco, Feb. 3, 1854.

House Lots! House Lots!
THOSE who are in want of House Lots, or Land by the Acre, can have good bargains by calling on
D. E. SOMES.
Biddeford, Feb. 3, 1854. 5—tf

SHAWL VELVETS.
ALL Widths and qualities now opening by
13 E. H. C. HOOPER.



We have just rec'd a large assortment of Spring Goods, and to all who favor us with their patronage, we guarantee as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.
CLEAVES & KIMBALL,
Keep constantly on hand
AT THEIR
Jewelry and Hard-Ware Store
(Under the Biddeford Bank,)
The Largest and Best Assortment
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND BRITAINNA WARE,
&c., &c. ALSO,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
Iron, Chain and Copper Pumps,
FARMING TOOLS, Window Glass,
LEAD, NAILS,
And every variety of SHELF HARD WARE,
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
All kinds of Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Parasol and Fan repairing, and Engraving executed in the Best manner, at short notice.

*Continued from last week.*

R. R. R. DISCOVERY—No. 2
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
Possesses the most quick and potent power over all Chronic, Scrofulous, Syphilitic, and Skin Diseases.—In six hours after the first dose is taken, the patient will feel its health renovating efficacy. For all Humors.—The most foul and corrupt humors will, in a few days, yield to the cleansing, purifying, and renovating influence of the R. R. Resolvent. The most loathsome Sores, Ulcers, Nodes, Swellings, and the most Frightful Skin Diseases, have been cured in a few days by Radway's Renovating Resolvent.—It is pleasant to take, and the patient feels no disagreeable sensation of sickness at the stomach. Chronic Diseases that have been lingering in the system, corrupting the blood, softening the bones, prostrating the muscles, for ten, twenty, or forty years, have been radically cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent.—Great Lung Medicine for all Lung Complaints. Persons affected with weak or ulcerated Lungs, Tubercules, Bronchitis, Hacking, Dry Cough, Difficult Breathing, or Spitting Blood, Radway's Renovating Resolvent will, in a short time, remove all obstructions from the Lungs and Throat, and impart strength and soundness to weak and diseased Lungs. There is no medicine in present use that has made so many rapid cures of Lung Complaints, as Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One day will alter the diseased condition of the Lungs, and check the ravages of decay. The public may rely upon an effectual cure of the following Diseases by using the Renovating Resolvent:—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Tic Doloroux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Gout, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver complaint. Feeble men and women, whose nuptial beds for years have been couches of disappointment and regret, will find Radway's Renovating resolvent a true renovator and invigorator of the diseased and disabled parts. All unsoundness is removed in a few days, and every organ in the system restored to health, strength, and vigor. Nervous people should take Radway's Renovating Resolvent. It will make the most nervous, weak, gloomy, and dejected victims of nervousness, feel healthy, vigorous, and happy. Price of R. R. Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
For the remarkable efficacy of Radway's Regulators, the most perfect, pleasant, and effectual remedy in the form of pills, in use, see next week's paper.—One of the R. Regulators is a dose. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
H. H. HAY Druggist, Portland, general agent for the State of Maine. Agents.—J. Sawyer, M. D., Biddeford; T. Gilman, J. C. Burnham, J. G. Rollins, Saco; A. Warren, Kennebunk; Silas Derby, N. L. Webber, Alfred. 49

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S
SEA-WEED TONIC.
For the Cure of Dyspepsia.
THIS remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common Weed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia and its accompanying diseases, to wit:
*Sour and Sick Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitations of the Heart, Ulcers, and Eruptions of all kinds, Chills and Fever, Gravel, and Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervousness, Weakness of the Limbs, Fainting Spells, and all diseases peculiar to females*
Nearly every person is more or less afflicted with Dyspepsia or some of the diseases connected with it, and it is with feelings of pleasure that Dr. Schenck can announce to all such the discovery of the virtues of the Sea-Weed, which is just the remedy for their ailments. Dyspepsia, and the many diseases arising from it, is caused by the deficient secretion of the gastric juices, and weakness of the powers of the stomach. The effect of the Sea-Weed Tonic is felt soon after it is taken, as it supplies at once the principles of the deficient gastric juice, and the food is digested naturally. In fact the Tonic so nearly resembles the natural gastric juice, that chemists even find great difficulty in distinguishing them. It gives tone and strengthens the stomach, thus enabling it to secrete the proper quality and quantity of gastric juice, and Dyspepsia and all its diseases soon disappear.
It is a well-known fact, that none suffer like the Dyspeptic, for in addition to the Dyspepsia, there is often either Headache, Sour and Sick Stomach, Pain in the Side, Palpitations of the Heart, Chills and Fever, Gravel, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Weakness and Tremors, General Debility, Faintness, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste, Fever, Stoppages in Females, all or each of them arising from a disordered state of the stomach, and here is a newly discovered *remedy*, for the trifling sum of one dollar, that will cure all this train of disease.
Now, Dyspeptic, will you avail yourself of this remedy for so trifling a cost? or will you still suffer on? The choice is for you to make. The Sea-Weed Tonic is a pleasant bitters, giving a person a good appetite and good digestion; is put up in quart bottles, always agrees with the stomach, and *one bottle* generally affects a cure. Whenever the bowels are costive, the tongue furred, or the complexion sallow, a few of Schenck's Mandrake or Liver Pills are to be used. A box of these Pills accompany each bottle of the Tonic, and will be found in a recess of the bottle, covered with a label.
SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious complaints, prompt to start the secretions of the Liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science, to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develope all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel—a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel, without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pill, will become fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.
The Pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without salivation, or the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion, and cleansing of the tongue.
Ample directions for use accompany each box of Pills, and the price of a quart bottle of the Sea-Weed Tonic and box of pills combined, is only one dollar. But separate boxes of pills can be had of any of the agents for 25 cents.
These remedies are prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. J. H. Schenck, proprietor of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, the well established remedy for consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c., and the inventor of the celebrated Respirometer, for examining and detecting all diseases of the Lungs, Heart, &c.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
*Philadelphia.*—Gilbert, Wentz, & Co., 177 North Third St. *New York.*—C. V. Clickner & Co., 81 Barclay St. *Boston.*—Redding & Co., No. 8 State St.—And every respectable druggist throughout the United States. 52—1yeop
J. G. ROLLINS, Agent in Saco.

NOTICE.
THE Store formerly occupied by the subscriber has been refitted, and is now opened for the reception of customers.—Sewed and Pegged Boots made to order of the very best of Stock.
Good and exerienced workmen will be employed, so that all who favor me with their patronage can be assured of having their work done in the best possible manner.
Repairing Jobs neatly and promptly executed. Call and see, at No. 5 Deering & Co's New Block, Factory Island, Saco.
J. S. STEVENS.
Saco, November 28, 1854. 48—tf

Fire Insurance Agency.
THE subscriber will take insurance risks in the following companies: Howard Fire Insurance Company, Lowell, Mass.; Lowell Traders and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in the Granite Insurance Company. These are the two best Stock, and the best Mutual Insurance Companies doing business in this vicinity.
S. W. LUQUES, Agent.
Biddeford, July 12th, 1854. 28—1y

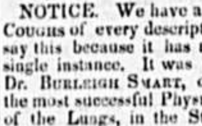
WOOD LAND
AND HOUSE LOTS
IN BIDDEFORD.
THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with wood and Timber, and located within about ½ of a mile from the village. Also a large number of House and Store Lots in the village. Terms easy.
47tf THOMAS QUINBY, *Agent.*

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE fiftieth Edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By
WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.
Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the sacred obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.
☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar.
Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
1y32 No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia

NOTICE. We have a medicine that will cure Coughs of every description, immediately. We say this because it has never failed to cure in a single instance. It was discovered by the late Dr. Burleigh Smart, of Kennebunk, probably the most successful Physician in treating diseases of the Lungs, in the State, who used it in his private practice many years. At present it will be for sale at our shop *only*; but we shall soon be able to supply any demand for it.
SHAW & CLARK, Jewellers
tf Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW.



THE Ladies of Biddeford and Saco are respectfully invited to call and examine our new invoice of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Which we have just received. The patterns are new and just imported, and cannot fail to suit the most refined taste. Please call and see.

The Union and Journal must be read if you'd know
The place where the Fashions are always the go,
For those who keep booked in the racy and rare
Will find in its columns the place to repair.

There will be found and published to all
The varied patterns of the Spring and the Fall,
As the Ross's are now ready spring styles to portray,
You must not forget to call on B. K.

Of the varied patterns and shades they're to sell,
Imaginative Beauty can scarcely excell;
On Liberty street, just call if you please,
And see if you are not fitted with neatness and ease.

Why! the cripples laugh out as they hear people talk
That the Ross's have greatly re-plenished their stock;
The blood of their youth seems to dance at the news,
For their sensitive feet can be eased of tight shoes.

B. K. ROSS & Co.,
Liberty Street.

BOUNTY LANDS!
SOLDIERS!! ATTENTION!!
BY an Act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1855, all who served in the Revolutionary war, or in any other war in which the United States have been engaged, 14 days or more, and have not received land, are entitled to 160 acres.
All who have served in any battle, (though they only served one day,) are entitled to 160 acres.
The widow, or if no widow, the children, (if any,) under 21 years, on the 3d of March, 1855, are entitled to the land.
The soldiers out in the "Aroostook war," are entitled to 160 acres.
Those who have already drawn less than 160 acres, are entitled to enough to make 160 acres in all.
The warrants will be promptly procured by calling on DAVID FALES,
11 Biddeford, Maine.
(OFFICE IN HOOPER'S BLOCK.)

CASH STORE.
Groceries and Provisions
S. M. BLAKE
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed business at his Old Stand,
Hill's Block, Liberty St., Biddeford,
recently occupied by Sawyer & Philbrik, where he will keep a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, and for CASH ONLY.
He will also pay CASH for COUNTRY PRODUCE, and a premium for best family butter.
Doing business entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM, he will be able at all times to afford both buyers and sellers the BEST POSSIBLE BARGAINS—A call at his store will at once make this manifest
Mr. B. returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and solicits a continuance of the same.
Biddeford, Feb. 2, 1855. 6—tf

Farm and other property for Sale,
THE Farm containing one hundred and eight acres upon which the subscriber now lives.—Said farm is situated near the Orthordox meeting-house in Lyman, and is about ten miles from Biddeford and Saco. The buildings consist of a two story House, good Barn, and Shed leading from the house to the barn, and all in good condition.—There is a large quantity of second growth of oak and other timber on the land; and the soil is of the best sort, and such as is under cultivation is in good situation for crops. There are two good wells of water, and the farm is well watered in other respects. There are two large orchards on the place, and about 200 peach trees in bearing, together with plum and cherry trees, &c. Said farm will be sold on reasonable terms.
Also, a House in the city of Biddeford near Green street, with the lot on which it stands. The house is a 1 1-2 story house, 32 ft. by 18 ft., with an ell 18 by 12, and has a good well of water connected therewith. For further particulars relative to the farm or House enquire of the subscriber, in Lyman, or at the Union office.
THOMAS MURPHY.
Lyman, April 4, 1855. 14tf

Valuable House for Sale!
OR EXCHANGE!!
THE Subscriber offers for sale, or in exchange for other property, the large and comfortable dwelling house in which he formerly lived situated on the corner of South and Kossuth Sts. The house is in complete repair, convenient in its arrangements, and very pleasantly located, and has a large and excellent garden attached well stocked with choice and thriving fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, &c., &c. This offer is worth the attention of any man who may wish to secure a first class residence in this flourishing village. D. E. SOMES.
Biddeford Feb. 4, 1854. 5—tf

To the Gentlemen.
GENTLEMEN who like to wear A NEAT SETTING GARMENT, can have one to their entire satisfaction by calling at
6—tf OWEN & MOULTON'S.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
S. F. PARCHER & CO.
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Dye Stuffs, Perfumery,
FANCY GOODS, &C.,
Among which may be found the following:
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.
Bailey's Alterative syrup, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hobensack's worm Syrup, Hobensack's Liver Pills, Curtis' Hygean Vapor, Atwood's Bitters, Richardson's Bitters, Skinner's Bitters, Langley's Bitters, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Family Medicine, Pulmonary Balsam, and all other popular medicines of the day
DYE STUFFS.
Annatta, Fustic, Cochineal, Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Indigo, &c.
PERFUMERY.
Lubin's Extracts for the H'dk'f,
Harrison's " " "
Swan's " " "
FANCY GOODS.
Portfolios, Clothes,
Portmonnaies, Nail,
Cigar Cases, Hair,
Wallets, Tooth,
and Shaving Brushes, &c., &c
ALSO, a full assortment of
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS,
AND BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery, Periodicals, Daily & Weekly Papers, &c.
We are the only authorized Agents for BAILEY'S ALTERATIVE SYRUP for Biddeford.
The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, solicit a continuance of the same.
S. F. PARCHER & CO.,
No. 2 HOOPER'S BRICK BLOCK,
Liberty Street, Biddeford.

BOTANIC MEDICAL OFFICE.
TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. W. F. PADDLEFORD, Office at No. 41 Exchange Street, Portland, may be consulted on all Diseases incident to the human frame. Dr. P. gives particular attention to all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public, as worthy the patronage he has received. Therefore, persons afflicted with Diseases of the above nature, no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be, would do well to call on Dr. Paddleford, at his office, and if not effectually relieved, no remuneration will be required for his services
Read, Reflect, and be Wise in Time.
It is acknowledged by all Physicians of repute, in all countries, that no one medicine is sufficient to cure all complaints, and also that, with the exception of Neuralgia, no one medicine will cure any one disease, but that every complaint requires a change of Medicine as it progresses towards a cure, consequently all medicines sold by Druggists, as curing all complaints, should be avoided, if you wish to avoid being humbugged.
To Females.—All diseases peculiar to females, (such as Suppressions, Irregularities, &c.,) speedily removed. The efficacy of his remedies for the cure of the above affections, have been well tested in an extensive practice for the last 12 years.
To Young Men.—You who are troubled with Seminal Weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are nocturnal emissions, pains and dizziness in the head, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, &c., terminating in consumption or insanity if neglected, are speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Paddleford.
☞ Beware of all kinds of Elixirs and cordials, as they are of no use.
Dr. Paddleford gives particular attention to all diseases of a private nature, in both sexes, and warrants a perfect cure.
Dr. Paddleford is not only making improvements by his daily increasing practice, but also informing himself of the treatment of the most difficult cases both in this country and Europe. He is determined, let the expense be what it may, that his patients shall have the best medical treatment in the world.
Recollect, all you who are afflicted, apply at once at my office, and but a few days will be required to affect a cure.
Rooms adapted for the privacy of patients. The poor advised free of charge. Physicians or patients wishing his opinion or advice, by letter, and inclosing the usual fee, $1, will be answered by return mail. 47—1y
W. F. PADDELFORD.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends, and the public, that he has removed *once more*, and may now be found at
4, *Deering's Block, Factory Island,*
which he has fitted up for permanent occupation, where he has just received a new stock of pure
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
Which are offered for sale at satisfactory prices
Also, a large assortment of genuine
Patent Medicines, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,
And all articles usually kept by the Apothecary.
For the accommodation of those who may want medicines on the Sabbath, his Store will hereafter be kept open on that day from nine to ten o'clock A.M., and from four to five P.M., for the sale of Medicines *only*.
He would tender his thanks for the generous patronage heretofore received, and trusts by strict attention to the wants of his customers, and care and promptness in the dispensing of Medicines, to merit a continuance of the public favor.
TRISTRAM GILMAN.
Saco, Dec. 18, 1854. 51tf

Leather! Leather!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
500 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, just received direct from New York, for sale by lot, at Boston prices, and at retail at a small advance.
200 SIDES SLAUGHTERED WAXED LEATHER, for sale as cheap as can be bought in the State or elsewhere.
150 DOZEN KID SKINS on hand, which are now offered at manufacturer's prices, the subscriber having been recently appointed Agent for this State of the largest Kid Stock Manufactory in New England.
Also, on hand, a large assortment of all kinds of
CURRIED LEATHER,
LININGS, BINDINGS AND FINDINGS.
☞ Manufacturers and dealers will do well to call and examine this stock before purchasing.
JAMES BEATTY,
Cor. of Main and Pleasant Sts.
Saco, Dec. 24, 1854. 52tf

LYMAN B. MILLIKEN,
BOOK-BINDER,
Having taken the bindery recently occupied by J. J. B. Randall,
No. 2 Cataract Block, Saco,
Is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to him with neatness and expedition. Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound to order. Old Books rebound, and Blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mr. M. hopes by diligence in business to verify the old adage of poor Richard, 'Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.'"
Saco, Nov. 28, 1854. 48—tf

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,
And other Valuable Real Estate.
THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Saco and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.
The House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Saco, between the Railroad Depots of Biddeford and Saco—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Saco or Biddeford, being within six minutes walk of Main street, and Pepperell Square, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mills of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet long and 42 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with sidewalks has been built across the Saco River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford, and placing them within three minutes' walk of Smith's Corner. From this bridge a street is graded to the Railroad Crossing on Water street, which will be extended to Buxton Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Saco River, and to Water street.
The new road recently laid out by the County Commissioners, extending into the country from Saco, will intersect with Market street, which passes across the above described bridge to Biddeford.
Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mills on said island. On one of the lots is a new Cottage house with a stable, which will be sold with the lot.
They will sell also in lots of from one to five acres, as may be wanted, a tract of land adjoining that which is reserved for house lots. Said tract consists of 44 acres, and is situated on the Western side of the Railroad, and runs to the Buxton road, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Saco Depot.
Warrantee Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors, A. H. Boyd, Saco; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence Barnes, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Newell Manchester, N. H.
For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford, Agent for the Proprietors. 5—tf

PATENTS.
AMERICAN and Foreign Office, Agency for Business with U. S. Patent Office, Washington, 76 State St, Boston, opposite Kilby st. IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS. The subscriber, (late agent of the U. S. Patent Office under the act of 1837) determined to present advantages in applying for Patents, superior to those offered inventors by others, has made arrangements whereby on applications prepared and conducted by him, thirty dollars, (instead of $20 as paid back by others) will be remitted by him in case of failure to obtain a patent, and the withdrawal through him within thirty days after the rejection. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all necessary papers and drawings, for procuring patents in this and foreign countries, prepared, and advice rendered on legal and scientific matters respecting inventions and infringement of patents.
Inventors cannot only here obtain their specifications on the most reasonable terms, but can avail themselves of the experience of 20 years' practice, an extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and correct accounts of patents granted in this and other countries; besides being saved a journey to Washington, the usual great delay there as well as personal trouble in obtaining their patents.—Copies of claims for any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.
"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor of Patents. There were few, if any persons occupying that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE, late Commissioner of Patents."
"Patent Office,——
R. H. Eddy, Esq., Boston, Mass.
"Sir:—Your facilities for the prosecution of any business connected with this office are equal to those of any other agent. I am very respectfully, yours, &c., 36—1y
THOMAS EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents."

LATEST NEWS,
FROM THE SACO
DAGUERREIAN GALLERY,
No. 86 FACTORY ISLAND.
A. M. McKENNEY makes better Miniatures than any other Artist in this vicinity, and at prices to suit all, from Fifty Cents upwards. He has better facilities for making them than any other Artist in this County, (although Brother Artists make false statements to mislead the Public. All are invited to call, and he will show them a Patent Machine for polishing plates, equal to any in the United States.
Remember the place, No 86 Factory Island, Saco
Where will be found a large assortment of
CASES, LOCKETS, PINS &C., &C., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Saco, Jan. 10th, 1855. 2tf

The Maine Insurance Company, at Augusta.
CONDUCTED exclusively on the stock principle, is now in successful operation, and the well known reputation of the following named directors, will give full confidence to the community. Capital $200,000. Business confined to this State. Fire risks of $5000 and under.
John L. Cutler, President, Joseph H. Williams, Secretary, Geo. W. Stanley, Samuel Cony, Darius Alden, of Augusta; John M. Wood, Charles Jones, Portland; S. P. Shaw, Waterville; John D. Lang, Vassalboro'.
The undersigned are authorized agents:
Edward P. Burnham, Saco; Sam'l W. Luques, Biddeford; W. F. Moody, Kennebunkport; Geo. W. Wallingford, Kennebunk; Solomon Brooks, York; Timothy Shaw, Sanford; John H. Goodenow, Alfred. 10 1y

KNUCKLE
WASHING MACHINE.
THE Subscriber is proprietor of the patent right of the above machine for the towns of Biddeford and Saco, and application for the machine may be made to him at his residence or shop,—where are several ready for sale. Please call and examine.
Having purchased the sole right in said machine for Biddeford and Saco, all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the same.
SAMUEL WHITE.
Biddeford Jan. 17, 1855. 3tf

Stillman B. Allen,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Commissioner for New Hampshire,
KITTERY, York County, MAINE.
WILL attend to Legal Business in the Courts of York and Rockingham Counties: and will pay special attention to the collection of demands and other business in Portsmouth and in Kittery, York and Eliot. He will also prosecute Pension, Bounty Land and other claims against the Government.
Refers to Hon. D. Goodenow, Hon. Wm. C. Allen and N. D. Appleton, Esq., Alfred, Me., and Wm. H. Y. Hackett and A. R. Hatch, Esqs., Portsmouth. 1y1

NEW GOODS!
FOR SALE AT
Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Crystal Arcade.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
*Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas,*
and all other goods usually kept in a Hat, Cap and Fur Store, cheap for cash. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. BLAISDELL.
Biddeford, Dec. 19, 184. 51tf

REMOVAL!
DR. MOORE has removed his office to Tue & Hill's Building, East end of Factory I Bridge. All orders promptly answered.
Saco, January 9th, 1854. 2tf

FRENCH and American Zinc, for outside and inside Painting, for sale by D. E. SOMES.
5tf

CLARKES' COUGH SYRUP for sale by
38 D. L. MITCHELL

D. E. SOMES,
DEALER IN PAINTS AND OILS, of the best quality 5

HORSE SHOEING done by JOHN HAM at his shop on Alfred st., Biddeford.
43tf

D. E. SOMES,
MANUFACTURER of com Harnesses Twine and Varnishes of all kinds. 5

Tompkin's Tolu Rock,
OR, VOCALISTS CONFECTION, a superior article for singers and public speakers, for sale by T. GILMAN,
51tf Factory Island

SOAPS.
AMERICAN CREAM SOAP for washing, and a large variety of English, French, and American Soaps, for washing and shaving, for sale by T. GILMAN,
51tf Factory Island.